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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

"BORING FROM WITHIN" DAY—SOCIALISM DISHONORED BY BERGER AND CO.

Alleged "Socialist" Resolutions Draw Out Customary Debate, In Which the Bogus Socialists Give the Customary Exhibition of Their False Tactics, Incompetency and Cowardice—The Whole Crew Walked On and Then Compelled To Eat Crow.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, Col., Nov. 21—As The People has already learned from the telegraphic despatches, to-day was "boring from within" day.

Let me introduce the narrative of the day by saying that when I read in "The Warning of The Gracchi", that Thomas . Morgan, at the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. collapsed at the simple question, "Do you favor confiscation?" I confess that I thought it sounded a little exaggerated. It took the scene just enacted to make me appreciate what was told about Morgan. I promise to believe whatever is said of the gentry hereafter. The speeches, or most of them, will be reproduced in the official proceedings, but that scene! ah, could that only be preserved for a wondering public! But we must commence at the beginning.

As said, it was "boring from within" day. It commenced at the morning session. The resolution of Morris Brown, demanding that only advertisements of strictly union firms be taken into "The Federationist", came up. The committee recommended unfavorable action, and said that such ads were not to be had. Delegates Brown and Fitzpatrick showed that there appear in "The Federationist" ads of firms that are absolutely "unfriendly to labor."

Gompers' temper was badly ruffled. This statement touched something dearer than the heart—the pocket—and, moreover, it touched the pocket of the whole Federation, at least those assembled; so Gompers had no trouble to get sympathy. He cross-questioned Brown as to what was a union firm and what not, until poor Brown fell headlong from his high trapeze. Being down, Gompers and others rubbed it into him so bad that none of his "Socialist" friends found it worth while to champion his cause.

Gompers, in a manner absolutely uncalled for, too, dragged in Socialism. It once being in, each and every one took a chance at the "dreamers". It was positively disgusting to hear the honored name of Socialism thus foully dragged in the dirt. But for that we can thank only the stupidity of the borers from within.

That all kinds of ads appear in "The Federationist", even those of boycotted firms, is a matter that has long been public history; but "The Federationist" is, of course, a business proposition to the A. F. of L., as can be seen in the President's report. As such it cannot inquire too closely, and moreover enters into contracts which the law upholds. "The Federationist", of course, proves the illogical position in which "union labor" thus places itself; but, nevertheless it can only be a stupid "borer from within" who attempts to apply logic to what is essentially illogical. What Brown got he is welcome to, but that he, along with himself, should make a target of Socialism, that is almost more than one human ought to be expected to bear.

Three of Victor Berger's resolutions were then relegated to the scrap pile in the following manner: No. 102, demanding industrialism in place of trade autonomy, was badly defeated. Of course, the craft struggle is still profitable! No. 92, requesting a delegate to the German Trades Congresses, was cleverly handled. Action was "deferred until arangements can be completed for convenient and reciprocal representation". Judging from what has been said of the German movement in the Convention that will be about the year A. D. 36,561, so friend Victor is not very apt to be delegated. The third one, No. 93, was even more cleverly handled. It is a stupid composition, a fence-riding performance about the Colorado affair. The fakirs did not want it, but they dared not defeat it. They are courting the miners. It was said that it was not complete enough and was therefore referred to the Executive Council. However, at the opening of the afternoon session Max Morris asked the privilege to introduce a special resolution. He got the privilege and then read a resolution on Colorado signed by himself, Kenehan, Mitchell, Tanquary, Yarnell and Kidd. It was passed unanimously. The bogus Socialists had been outwitted and there were smiles and laughter in every corner. The air was becoming charged. We expected a thunderstorm. Who could have dreamt that a lightning bug alone would appear?

It was resolution No. 103 by Victor Berger. It reads:

"Whereas, The unprecedented concentration of wealth in the United States and the rapid development of the trusts in almost every branch of industry makes it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culmination point, and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and

"Whereas, It is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study the economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms and at the meetings set apart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat."

A tame affair enough! Who could have dreamed that that was a "Socialist" resolution. The poor "Socialists" thought they had outwitted the fakirs this time and had bragged about it; but they were themselves so completely outwitted that they did not, afterwards, know where they were at. The committee took out the first "Whereas" and substituted THE for THIS in the third line of the second "Whereas".

J. Mahlon Barnes asked a question that showed that he meant to stand for the resolution in its entirety, but "clever" Max Hayes, hurrying to rescue himself, as he thought, said the resolution was just as good with the first "Whereas" taken out, as with it in; and then proceeded to show that since the resolution was thus phrased it was their (the "Socialists'") intention not only to discuss economics, but politics. He made a typical "Socialist" speech, and, of course, paraded out their big vote.

Berge fell into the same trap and once they were entrapped, they were completely annihilated. Frank Foster, James Duncan, John Lennan and others took a turn at it. That the attack was organized no one could doubt, so well was it conducted. Of course, as far as Socialism was concerned their speeches were stupid, absolutely inspired by ignorance of the subject, an S. L. P. man would have put it all over them in three minutes. But the vote-hungry "borer from within" is a different creature, he is an easy mark, and in this contest of pure and simplers vs. "borers" it is certain that the pure and simplers had the best argument and by far so.

It was growing late, there were demands for the previous question. Gompers had long ignored one Maloney who wanted the floor, now he ignored the previous question and gave the floor to Maloney. It was the climax. This Maloney proved to be an ignorant little snipe who made a big boast of having studied Socialism and then at once convinced us that if he had he did not have gray matter enough to last him long enough to enable him to understand it. But he had a document, or rather Gompers had it for him. Here it is:

"ARE THEY TRAITORS?

"Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., Mr. John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers, President Eliot of Harvard College, Mr. Thomas H. Higginson and one or two others, dined privately at the Exchange Club, yesterday. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gompers were guests of the above named gentleman.—'Boston Herald,' Nov. 16. 1903.

"'The "scab" is a very good type of the modern hero.'—Pres. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard College, in an address before the Economic Club, Boston, Nov. 10. 1902.

"In Buffalo, Jan. 22, 1903, Pres. Eliot, speaking before 1,500 high school pupils, said: "In 1896 I took occasion to say in a public speech that 'a scab is a hero,' and I still see nothing wrong in that remark."

"On Nov. 18, 1902, at New Orleans, the A. F. of L. passed resolutions condemning Mr. Eliot's remarks as an uncalled for and intolerant attack, but Mr. Gompers don't care for that, for he was and often is the guest of Pres. Eliot at the Exchange Club (a notoriously unfair place), and under the ban of the Central Labor Union.

"Now, why does the lover of scabs (Mr. Eliot) so love Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell?

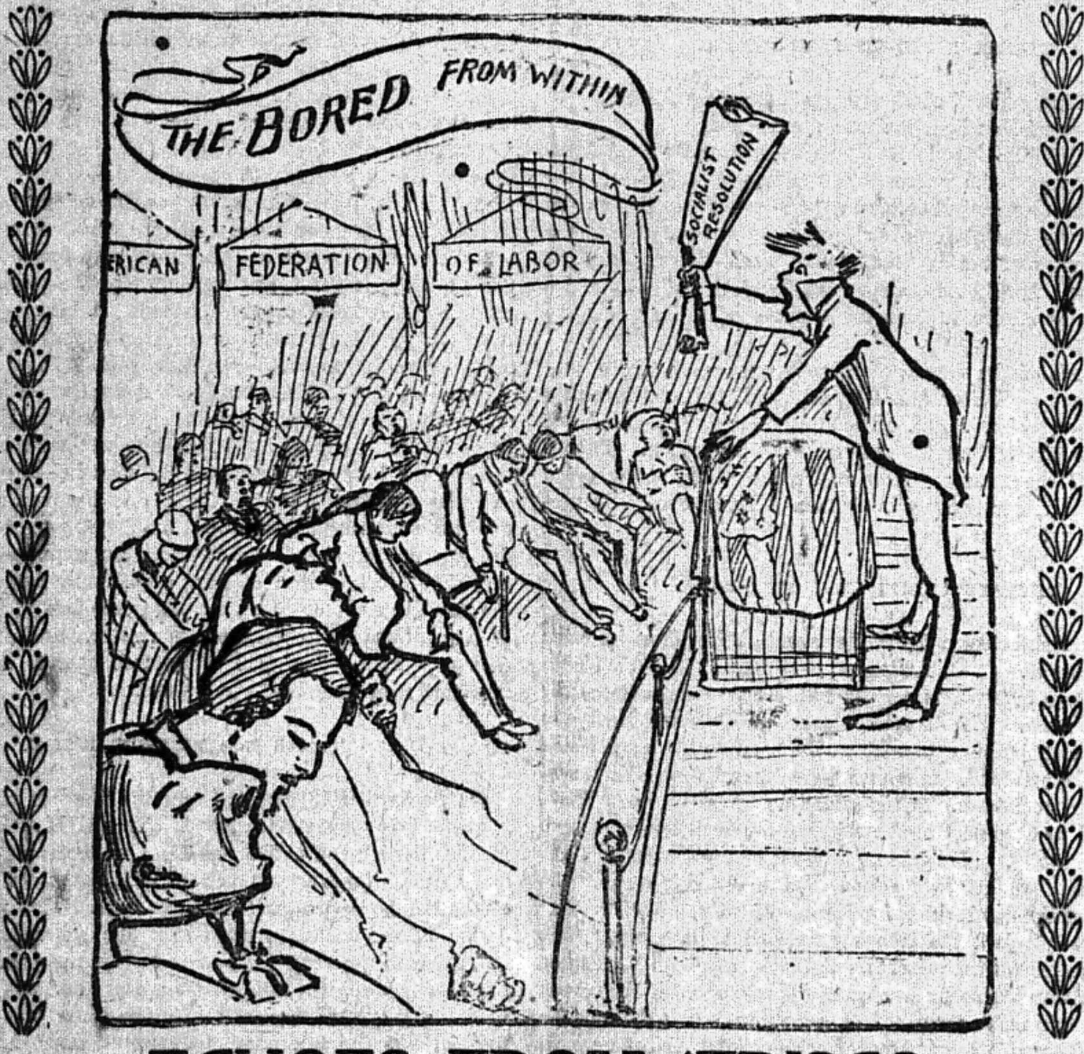
Why does Pres. Eliot dine our presidents and curse the rank and file?

"Think it over and if you think hard enough you may discover why the power of the labor movement is so limited.

"Send 10 cents for a ten weeks' trial of the Social Democratic Hearld, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis., and keep posted on the labor movement."

Berger said he knew nothing about

(Continued on page 6.)



ECHOES FROM 'FRISCO

(The below article was first published in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was that year entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." The article was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That synopsis portrayed so graphically, philosophically and lucidly, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring "Debates on Socialism" in the annual conventions of the A. F. of L., in fact, it was such a graphic photography of the downright farcical principle which underlies these A. F. of L. "Debates on Socialism," and that is bound to continue to underlie them so long as the A. F. of L. continues to exist, that it has since been reproduced in these columns from year to year, headed by the above cartoon ,and with the promise and forecast that it will continue to reappear in these columns from year to year until the day shall have come when—emancipated by Socialist Labor Party consistent and persistent teaching from the intellectual thralldom that to-day holds the bulk of the toilers under the yoke of the Labor fakir, the Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class,—the working class of the land shall have risen in their might and overthrown for all time the scabby crew of freaks and frauds that annually meets to "debate" Socialism at these A. F. of L. conventions, that is, at these annual Auction Sales of Labor. The below synopsis was, accordingly, republished in 1901 under the title "Echoes from Scranton," in 1902 under the title "Echoes from New Orleans," and in 1903 under the title "Echoes from Boston." In obedience to the promise made in 1900, and in keeping with the facts, which every intelligent man, if honest, and every honest man, if intelligent, knew would substantially recur, the synopsis is again reproduced this year and with the same promise and forecast for the future, under the title "Echoes from 'Frisco," where the A. F. of L. convention met this fall:)

The undaunted dozen threw themselves valiantly into the fray for Socialism at the American Federation of Labor convention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly in the brains of some of the contestants, but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only two sets of contestants. In fact there were three.

There were, in the first place, the stalwarts who never blanched in the face of the most terrible wrong, when they did it themselves, and who never retreated unless somebody said something after their first set up. They were the solid phalanx, the "staunch defenders of Socialism" at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, but whose Socialism was afflicted with a strong taint of Republicanism or Democracy as soon as it was over. This did not matter, because they were Socialists again as soon as another convention came. That was the first set.

On the other side were the men who "opposed" Socialism, and would be terribly offended if it did not make its appearance. For this reason it was always slated to appear, and that it might give offense to none it appeared in such disguise that those to whom it was most dear would never recognize it. It had been the center of many a stirring fight, and then its mangled remains were taken out and placed in cold storage for future reference. That was the second set.

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution, THE resolution. They waited with past tense nerves, and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw—it—went again, and nobody was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky debates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution, in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship, had seen to it that there was no miscarriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at $6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many, many blows who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contestants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets, those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it; those who opposed it, did so in order to do the same.

Between the two there was a weak puny handful of men, that third set, the gudgeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest—and so it was. It was carried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold how Socialism is on the increase Last year at the convention of the Federation we discussed it for 47 hours and 16 minutes. This year we discussed it for 47 hours and 22 minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us back."

When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, separated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten cent whiskey was sold; the other, made up of the gudgeons who bore and are bored from within, went to a saloon which dispensed five cent whiskey. Then both sides recounted their victory.

"Did you notice," said Gompers when he had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitious manner the glasses of those about him, "how tractable those fellows became as soon as you let them discuss a thing, and then vote it down? It is the easiest thing in the world. All you have to do is let them talk on a subject and then throw it aside. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer opened his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase in their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they deserve some recognition. We humored them just to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again. They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

In the other saloon the "triumphant hosts of Socialism," that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat along the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out their threat "in our time" by gulping down the products of capitalism.

"Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists?"

"Yes," said another, "we shall win. Why, one man came to me and gave me a dollar to start a colony on Hudson Bay. That could not happen if we jumped on him for thinking differently."

"You got a dollar?"

"Yes, a dollar."

There was a short pause, and those about the table commenced to come nearer to him. It would be impossible ta take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the dollar was still on the premises. It might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty foaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was carried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had departed from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the hop. It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the sides of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who had donated the dollar, and who were "coming their way."

They found them in the ten cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation was selected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating with persons who were not class conscious. The delegation returned. The crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause.

This overture was sternly refused because no alliance would be tolerated, but a resolution was drawn up when it was found that one of the inner crowd had given a dollar for the purpose of translating Marx into Sanscrit so that all workingmen could read it. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, refused the proposition of Socialism; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding the fact that they voted it down, they nevertheless manifested an inclination to study the problem of the working class; and

"Whereas, it is evident that the spirit was one of friendliness to the working class, and the donation was received,

"Be it resolved, that we hereby commend the A. F. of L. for its spirit of tolerance to the working class, and be it further

"Resolved, that we shall come again as soon as this dollar is spent."

Then with three rousing cheers for International Socialism, that bores from within, the dauntless who had bored and bored so assiduously in the Cause, and at the Cause's expense, carefully turned their faces homeward, and then followed them to their destination.

Socialism has made another advance!

FURTHER RETURNS

NEW YORK.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 21—For member of Assembly, S. L. P., 306; S. D. P., 428; Rep. in Congress, S. L. P., 312; S. D. P., 440; District Attorney, S. L. P., 305; S. D. P., 410; County Clerk, S. L. P. 305; S. D. P. 422; Recorder, S. L. P., 252; S. D. P., 392; Assessor, S. L. P. 268; S. D. P., 385.

For Alderman—1st Ward; S. L. P., 18; S. D. P., 26; 3rd Ward, S. L. P., 13; 5th Ward, S. L. P., 15; S. D. P., 125; 7th Ward, S. L. P., 56; S. D. P., 70; 8th Ward, S. L. P., 31; S. D. P., 33; 9th Ward, S. L. P., 18; S. D. P., 43; 10th Ward, S. L. P., 29; S. D. P., 40.

COLORADO.

Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 21.—Corregan polled 100 votes in Mesa County and Debs 200. In 1902, S. L. P. vote was 158 and bogus Socialists, 519. S. L. P. vote last year was 84 and "S. P." 73.

NEW JERSEY.

Cranford, N. J., Nov. 23.—The vote in Garwood, N. J., was 8 S. L. P. and 1 Kang. Last election there were two S. L. P. and 1 Kang.

WASHINGTON.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 22.—Mason County gives the S. L. P. eight straight votes and the bogus Socialists fifteen; Yakima County: S. L. P., thirty-five; "S. P.," 358. Pierce County: S. L. P., 231; "S. P.," 1,100.

MONTANA.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 28.—Silver Bow County official count gives Corregan 133 votes.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—The official count records 1,675 votes for Corregan and Cox against 1,294 in 1900.

PARTY'S RIGHT TO NAME UNIMPAIRED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—The official count of the vote in Pennsylvania gives the Socialist Labor Party 2,226 votes for Grant, the head of the ticket; for Corregan, 2,211 votes. The "Socialist" party received 16,536 votes for Bacon, their candidate heading their ticket; Debs received 21,863. As 20,944 votes for State ticket are needed this time to qualify for official recognition, and as the "Socialist" party is over 4,000 votes short, it does not get official standing, and we remain with equal rights in the matter of party name. E. S.

CLEVELAND, TAKE NOTICE.

The affair for the benefit of the German Party Press will take place December 10, at Finkbliner's Hall, Cleveland. We wish to reind all comrades not to forget to push the sale of tickets. The money and stubs should be in the hands of the undersigned, at the latest, on December 9, but to avoid any unforeseen delays, it will be advisable not to wait until the last moment.

Comrades will also take notice of the removal of the undersigned from No. 731 Clark avenue to No. 635 Scranton avenue. P. C. Christiansen.

Treasurer of Committee on Arrangements.

Cleveland, Nov. 26, 1904.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., will meet Wednesday, December 7, at 8 p. m., at Volksfreund Office, 193 Columbus street, corner Seneca. Comrades, make it your duty to attend, as the business of our local has been somewhat neglected on account of pressing campaign work. Members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., are cordially invited.

Richard Koeppel, Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year

GRAND SUCCESS

"EXTERMINATED" S. L. P. PACKS GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

Daily People Festival Excels Event of Last March—Program, Which Went Off Without a Hitch, Appreciated by Throng—All Features a Financial and Social Success.

The "exterminated" Socialist Labor Party asserted its "extinction" yesterday afternoon, evening and night by packing, with its friends, sympathizers and members, Grand Central Palace, the event being the festival in aid of the Daily People. Everything progressed without a hitch.

While the vaudeville performance was being given, the main floor and two balconies were filled and hundreds were compelled to stand, not having come early enough. The affair surpasses that of last March and Thanksgiving Day last year.

The vaudeville program was vigorously appreciated by the immense throng, encores being repeatedly called for. Besides the numbers advertised one more was given. The sketch, "An Uptown Flat" and the illustrated songs and moving pictures produced a slightly perceptible amount of applause over the rest of the numbers, but the latter received generous approbation by spontaneous outbursts of cheering and hand-clapping.

Smiles and delight showed on the faces of the people composing the vast audience when the show concluded. Some bombarded the culinary department where wholesome food was dispensed at popular prices. This department, which was under the management of the Party, did a thriving business, keeping those in charge of it busy throughout the evening. Others descended upon the bazaar where quantities of handsome and useful articles were disposed of. Crowds hovered around this section of the hall all the evening and night, liberally patronizing the various booths.

At 8 o'clock music, delightful to the devotees of Terpsichore, sent forth its joyful strains and was kept time to by the feet of innumerable dancers. Succeeding a preliminary waltz came the Grand March which was joined in by hundreds, young and old. Throughout the balance of the night a generous amount of music was supplied to the lovers of the "light fantastic."

The crowd did not retire early, but remained to a late hour, the hall not becoming thin till the wee hours this morning.

Yesterday's event, as was remarked by many, proved that the Socialist Labor Party, often "killed," was not yet a skeleton—but, as shown on various other occasions, a very lively corpse, which refused to be killed.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL SALE.

The Entertainment Committee desires it made known that the sale of the sewing machine and other articles disposed of before the close of the Thanksgiving Festival, resulted in the machine becoming the property of Miss Fannie Delz, 212 West Eighteenth street, Manhattan. Joseph Scheuerer, Vienna Hotel, 89 Second avenue, secured the handsome silk and linen centerpiece. The hand-painted pillow was obtained by S. Smilansky, and T. Walsh, of Brooklyn, became the owner of the handsome silk shawl.

BOSTON MIXED LOCAL ALLIANCE.

Boston Mixed Local Alliance 77, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, was reorganized on Sunday, November 13. Regular meetings occur every first Sunday of each month at 1165 Tremont street, 7.30 p. m. All members are hereby called on to take hold and make the local a success.

C. H. Burnham, Rec. Sec'y.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

In response to the call for the N. E. C to sustain the work of Comrade Frank A. Bohn, who started on his transcontinental tour, the following amounts have been received up to Saturday, November 26:

Fourth and Tenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, (pledge $1 per month)	$ 1.00
An S. L. P. man, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Another such man from the same burg	1.00
New York S. E. C.	25.00
S. R. Porter, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
Total	$29.00

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

FIFTH EPISODE—Continued.

PAROLED CONVICTS STRIKE BREAKERS.

The first move on the part of the mine-owners was the attempt upon the part of the management of the El Paso mine to open up that property. Among the men employed to break the strike were three paroled convicts. Seventeen armed guards, none of whom carried a deputy sheriff's commission, were employed to protect the twelve men at work. On September 2, the home of a union miner named Dennison was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Langdon, in her book on the Cripple Creek strike, declares that if the guards on the El Pasó mine were not incendiaries, they gave evidence of their joy at the occurrence, and, instead of assisting the unfortunate people in saving their belongings, stood by laughing and jeering.

THE PORTLAND MINE ACCEPTS UNION CONDITIONS.

It had been claimed that the trouble with the Portland management was due to a misunderstanding, and on August 21, Mr. Burns met two of the union men and went over the matter with them. The upshot of this was an invitation on the part of Mr. Burns to President Moyer and a number of prominent union men to meet him on the following day. The men lunched together, and Mr. Burns announced his willingness to ask the men employed on the Portland to join the union, and to allow the secretary of the union access to the property at any time. That, for the time being, put an end to the difficulties between the union and the Portland people, and in a few days the great mine was in full blast. "Jim" Burns was the biggest man in camp with the miners then, and the best hated with the mine-owners. As the Portland employed 575 men, this was a great distinct gain for the Federation, and President Moyer left the district in jubilation.

ASSAULTS FURNISH PRETEXT DESIRED.

About September 1 two assaults occurred in the district, one upon an old man named Stewart; the other upon a Justice of the Peace named Hawkins. Stewart was taken from his home and beaten and shot by five men. It was said that the assault was committed by union men, who hated Stewart because he had gone to work. The other assault, that upon Hawkins, was said, by the Mine-Owners' Association, to have been committed by union men because the victim had rendered a verdict obnoxious to the striking miners.

Much has been said of these assaults; indeed, one would think they were the most horrible of crimes, judging from the uproar created. Sheriff Robertson is charged with having permitted the escape of the criminals, when, as a matter of fact, he left the affair in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Tom Underwood, who was then in sympathy and close communion with the secret service men employed by the mine-owners, and who has since gone over entirely to that side. If the responsibility for the escape of the criminals must be placed, then Underwood is the man.

Much has been said of the guilt of the union in this matter. Writing more than a year after the period in which the assaults spoken of occurred, I must say that the evidence of conspiracy on the part of the union, so confidently promised, has not been forthcoming.

These assaults were the only crimes of any importance in the district at this time, and at any other time would have been passed over with little or no comment. It may seem that more attention has been paid to them than the case warrants, but the fact is that they furnished the excuse for the sending in of the troops.

TROOPS FOR PEACEFUL VICTOR.

Upon representations forwarded to him by the Mine-Owners' Association and other interested parties, Governor Peabody sent a "committee of investigation" into Teller county. This body was composed of Attorney-General Miller, Brigadier-General John Chase, and Lieutenant Tom E. McClelland. At the time of the irruption of this committee it is doubtful if there was, in the entire length and breadth of the United States, a community as peaceful as that which the Governor's emissaries were sent to investigate. Upon that point we have the best of testimony; that of Attorney-General Miller himself. He said that he had never seen a more peaceful town than Victor. The fact that the enemies of the union miners harped incessantly upon the assaults spoken of proves that they were hard put to for an excuse to bring in the troops. It is not too much to say that, had the assaults upon Stewart and Hawkins not taken place, the plans of the mine-owners would have been carried out just the same.

The members of the investigating committee arrived in the district at 9.30 p. m. September 3. They were met at the depot by Postmaster Reardon, who escorted them through an alley to the rear entrance of the Bank of Victor, where they met Mayor French, A. A. Rollestone, a banker, and other prominent citizens. The consultation lasted but a few minutes, and then Messrs. Miller, Chase and McClelland were taken to the home of former Mayor Nelson Franklin, who referred the investigators to Sheriff Robertson. This is the only act that may be placed to Franklin's credit during the strike. From Mr. Franklin's residence the committee was taken to the National Hotel at Cripple Creek, where A. E. Carlton and other leading lights of the Mine-Owners' Association were in waiting. Sheriff Robertson was sent for at this time and he vigorously opposed the proposed action, declaring that the county was quite peaceful and that he was capable of maintaining order. This had little effect upon the members of the committee, who, upon the dismissal of the sheriff, investigated sundry bottles of wine, supplied by their friends, until 4 a. m., when they departed for Denver, having made absolutely no pretense of looking into the situation from the miner's standpoint.

About noon on the 4th, it became known that the troops had been ordered into Teller county, and before midnight the advance guard arrived in Victor. Within twenty-four hours over 1,000 men were under arms in the gold district.

MIILTIA HIRED TO MINE-OWNERS.

In the "Denver Post" of September 5, we are informed as to the conditions under which the troops were sent:

"Members of the Cripple Creek District Mine-Owners' Association guaranteed the expenses of the troops ordered to the Cripple Creek district before Governor Peabody would sign the order. He was unwilling to order out the troops, despite the seeming urgency of the case, because of the financial condition of the State. He stated his position frankly and the mine-owners finally agreed to bear the expense of calling out the troops."

The protests of the sheriff, of the city council of Victor, and of the citizens of Victor and Cripple Creek in mass meetings assembled, were of no avail. The State troops were hired out to the mine-owners that the strike might be broken. This is the truth of the matter. How ridiculous, then, becomes the assertion that the military were sent into Teller county to preserve the peace!

MILITARY USURPS CIVIC FUNCTIONS.

The first clash between the military and civil authorities came on September 10. C. G. Kennison, president of Miner's Union No. 40 .became involved in a fight with a non-union man, while riding on a train. The disputants came to blows and Kennison attempted to strike his opponent on the head with a gun, which caught on the bell-cord. The men were separated and Kennison left the train at Elkton. After attending to his business there, he returned to Cripple Creek, notifying the sheriff as to where he might be found. He made no attempt to avoid arrest. General Bell, mad to get into action, had a detachment out the better part of the day looking for Kennison. Upon hearing that the man was in jail, the troops proceeded to investigate, but made no demand for the prisoner. A lieutenant, with a squad of six soldiers, invaded union headquarters, in search of Kennison. Upon being told that a warrant had been sworn out in the sheriff's office for the man's arrest, the officer declared that he would get him whether he was released on bond or not. "If he is not released on bond and is confined in the county jail I will go back to the camp and secure sufficient force to get him anyhow."

Kennison was released at 4 p m. the next day, and gave bond in the sum of $500.00. The non-union man, whose blows and insults had precipitated the fight, was not molested in any way.

Mrs. E. F. Langdon, in her valuable book on the Cripple Creek strike says:

MILITARY DOMINATION ESTABLISHES BULL-PEN.

"September 13 found the military in complete control of the entire district. The troops dominated everything. A 'bull-pen' was established. Men were taken from home and families at dead of night, made to go with the military, and placed in the bull-pen without explanation. They were not allowed defense and no charges were preferred against them. Union meetings were, from the date given, broken into and obstructed without apparent cause.

"One of the first shocks dealt to the people of this district was on September 12, when it was announced that the leaders of the military had ordered the arrest of Sherman Parker. It was learned that the order was executed shortly after midnight, when Mr. Parker was at home asleep. At 12.20 on Friday night Mr. Parker was awakened by a knock at the door. He answered the call and was immediately placed under arrest, and lodged in the bull-pen.

"Sherman Parker was a member of the strike committee, and after the troops were here at the instigation and for the assistance of the mine-owners, they were to arrest anyone that stood in their way of running things with a high hand."

Another victim of the military was P. J .Lynch, of Victor, chairman of the board of county commissioners. He was seized and taken before Generals Bell and Chase, and was there informed that it had been reported that he had criticized the soldiers and had advised the miners to keep up the fight. Bell instructed him as to the duty of a law-abiding citizen, and Mr. Lynch was allowed to return home.

MILITIA AND JUDICIARY CLASH.

A clash between the military and the courts was inevitable. The troops, being in the district not for the purpose of keeping the peace, but openly and avowedly in the interests of the mine-owners, to the end that the strike might be broken and the unions crushed, must, sooner or later, run afoul of the Judiciary. The first encounter took place on September 15, when District Judge W. P. Seeds granted writs of habeas corpus directing Generals Bell and Chase to bring into court the four prisoners confined in the military guard-house, and to show cause why Messrs. Campbell, Parker, McKinney and Lafferty were deprived of their liberty. In the petition for the writ it was stated, among other things, that the Mine-Owners' Association had selected and given to the officers the names of forty miners, peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and had directed their arrest and imprisonment by the National Guard to the end that the labor organization might be crushed and the strikers forced back to work; that troops under the orders of military officers were making visits and searching the habitations of law-abiding citizens at all hours of the night; that these citizens were subjected to brutal and inhuman treatment; that troops had intimidated the civil authorities and had picketed and closed public highways, that officers of the National Guard had arrested and intended to continue to arrest, without process of law, citizens who had committed no offense, refusing to release them or to deliver them into the custody of the civil authorities, and that at that time Sherman Parker was, at the behest of the Mine-Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance, unlawfully imprisoned.

Judge Seeds, upon hearing the application, said that the attorney for the petitioner had dealt, to an extent, in irrelevant matter, but that he would issue the writs as prayed for. The writs were made returnable at 9.30 a. m. Friday. Sheriff Robertson's demand for the prisoners was formally refused by General Chase. It was announced by General Bell that he would appear before Judge Seeds and answer as to his reasons for arresting and holding men in the military prison.

STRIKE BREAKERS REFUSE TO BREAK STRIKE.

On the day set for the return of the writ the first of the imported strike breakers arrived in camp. Upon the arrival of these men at Cripple Creek they were greeted with cries of "scab" and several companies of militia were sent not so much to protect as to keep from them knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the district the men having been hired under false pretenses. The party numbered eighty-seven when they reached Denver, but twenty-seven deserted at that place, and nine at Colorado Springs, about fifty being landed in the district. There were but two Americans in the lot, the others being Fins and Swedes, few of whom could speak English. Some of them deserted the mine-owners as quickly as they became aware of the trouble in the district, and went over to the union men, stating that they had been grossly deceived. A heavy guard escorted those still in the clutches of the mine-owners to the Independence mine, where the imported men flatly refused to go below ground.

The first shot of the campaign was fired when Emil Peterson, one of the imported men who had gone over to the union, broke through the guard as the strike breakers were being taken to the depot. Peterson harangued the men in their own language and was ordered off by an officer. As the man still continued to shout warnings to the others, his arrest was ordered. Peterson ran up the street, not heeding the command to halt, and the officer took a shot at him, which only served to increase the fugitive's speed. In a few days the last of the Finns had been informed as to what was the matter and all of them declined to work. The first attempt to operate the mines with imported men thus ended in failure.

BATTLE FOR FREEDOM BEGINS.

On September 18 the battle for the freedom of the men held in the bull-pen opened in earnest. Tom E. McClelland appeared in the district court that morning to represent Generals Bell and Chase, who were not present, and asked for a continuance of the habeas corpus cases for five days. This was refused by Judge Seeds, on the ground that the respondents had made no return to the writ, neither producing the prisoners in court, nor showing why the orders of the court had not been complied with. McClelland then stated to the court that if given until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they would make a return on the writ and argue the question of continuance .

"Eugene Engley, counsel for the prisoners objected. He said:

"'There has not been sufficient showing to warrant the continuance sought by Brother McClelland. The statute is very clear on this point. It says that only upon the return of the writ shall a day be set for a hearing. A contniuance must be made after a return of the writ, which has not been made. Whether an imprisonment has been made by military forces or by the civil officers, that person ought to know before making an arrest what is the authority for doing so, and he should be ready at any time to make a showing of his position.'

"Mr. McClelland said that upon the return that day the court might make an order for a continuance, either for making a return or a hearing.

MILITIA ONLY RESERVE POLICE OF THE STATE.

"John Murphy, general attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, said: 'The order of the court was to produce the prisoners. The respondents are in contempt because they have not done so, and have given no reason to this court why they have failed to produce the prisoners. Without warrants citizens of this commonwealth have been thrown into prison. The military is only the reserve police of the State and cannot hold a man longer than is absolutely necessary to take him before a magistrate.'

"Judge Seeds said: 'It is the judgment of the court that on a proper showing the time of the return may be extended, but the showing must be one upon which the court should be advised that more time is necessary. Mr. McClelland's showing is not sufficient. It should be supported by facts and circumstances.'

"McClelland stated that if a continuance was given until 2 o'clock he would make a return to the writ. The court said: 'Very well, I will grant a continuance to that hour. I think the parties who instituted these proceedings are entitled to a return. I will give the respondents until 2 o'clock to make it.' At 2 o'clock the court convened again and the military attorney was not ready, but entered a plea for further delay, and Judge Seeds again granted his request, this time giving him until Monday, September 21, at 9 o'clock.

"Nine thirty o'clock a. m., September 21 came. Judge Seeds was on the bench, the sheriff at his station, and the court duly in session—but Chase, Bell and the prisoners were not present. Tom McClelland, however, appeared for Chase and offered argument as to the non-appearance of Chase and the prisoners.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS INGORED.

"Counsel for the prisoners demanded that the prisoners be brought into court, and Judge Seeds sustained them. Attorney Murphy presented a motion that an attachment be issued for John Chase directing the sheriff to arrest General Chase and bring him into court, on the ground that he had failed to produce the prisoners in court and was therefore in contempt.

"Mr. Murphy read the statute relating to the refusal of officers to obey a writ of habeas corpus. He said that it was stated in court on Saturday that the military was here to aid the courts and the civil authorities and desired to assist them. 'If this is true,' he said, 'that they are here to obey the mandate of the court, there is nothing for them to do but to bring the prisoners into court, just as the sheriff would obey a writ of habeas corpus.'

"McClelland replied that his position raised all these questions and he desired to present his case. Judge Seeds interrupted saying: 'The court cannot agree with Mr. McClelland. These men are entitled to be heard as to themselves. In order to avoid any misunderstanding I called upon General Chase on Saturday and told him to appear in court Monday morning, September 21, and produce the prisoners, but he has not done so. The court will not proceed with this case until the petitioners are in the court room. It is due him and it is due you, in obedience to this court that those men be present, and the court will not conduct any proceedings in their absence. It is just as imperative that you produce the bodies of the prisoners as directed in the writ as that you make a return to the writ. The points are one and inseparable.'

"Judge Seeds asked McClelland if there were any preliminary matters he desired to take up before arguing the motion of the petitioners to quash the return of the writ. McClelland said that he desired to go on with the argument and would like to take up the issue now.

"Judge Seeds said: 'The court absolutely refuses—unless it is compelled to by conditions beyond its control—to listen to any argument in the absence of the prisoners.'

"Lieutenant McClelland requesting permission to file an amendment to the return setting forth that the arrest and detention of the prisoners had been the result of judgment of the commanding officer in putting into effect the order issued by the Governor placing the troops in the field. The court granted this permission, and McClelland stated in reference to the order of the court regarding the prisoners: 'Your Honor, I will communicate this notice to the commanding officer, whose legal representative I am.'

"A recess was taken to 2 p. m.

MILITARY OBSERVANCE OF LAW WORSE THAN BREACH OF IT.

"After Judge Seeds' decision all the military officers were closeted for two hours, discussing the situation and talking with General Chase, by telephone, and S. D. Crump, who was associate counsel in the case. It was decided to comply with the order of the court, and General Chase announced that he would go over on the train with the four prisoners, in time for the assembling of the court at 2 p. m., and that he would bring them under a strong escort, and send a detachment of cavalry to act as guard in the vicinity of the court house.

"At 2 p. m. people saw that preparations were being made for the arrival of General Chase and his prisoners. A blare of trumpets, the thunderous sound of dashing troops, the rumbling roar of wheels, and stern commands of 'Halt!' 'Clear the street!' 'Guard that alley!' 'Ready!' 'Load!'

"By the time that the people realized that the fierce and mighty onslaught was not the arrival of Gabriel and the avenging hosts, they had been pushed, yanked and prodded from the streets. Women were hysterical; children were screaming with fright; refuge had been sought by them in saloons, doors, stores and hallways—and then? Cripple Creek had been captured! sharpshooters had bravely and in the face of fearful odds gained possession of every point of vantage; the roof of the National Hotel swarmed with them; gallant soldiers with loaded and bayonetted muskets paraded the sidewalks; death-dealing gatling guns (late of Wyoming) commanded the streets. The hospital corps with stretchers, lint and all, were in readiness.

"At 1.30 p. m. Chase arrived with the prisoners, and much was the surprise of the people to see instead of four bound, shackled and handcuffed assassins and robbers, four ordinary miners, for whose appearance all this military display had been made.

"But the court room! Freemen, it's like has not been seen in this Republic.

"There sat the court, supported by his sheriff—all that had been needed, but aside from this twenty armed men (of the militia) stood in solemn phalanx with their backs to the court and their arms at present.

"Outside all the cavalry of the militia was in waiting.

"When court convened at 2 o'clock Lieutenant McClelland rose and argued that martial law existed here as soon as the Governor issued his order sending out the troops and from that standpoint he practically occupied the attention of the court the entire afternoon. The court adjourned at 6 p. m. to convene at 9.30 o'clock the next morning. The prisoners were again marched to the bull-pen."

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

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FLASH-LIGHTS FROM DAYTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed report from a Dayton comrade will be of interest to readers of The People.

Ohio State Executive
Ohio State Executive Committee, S. L. P.
Cleveland, O., Nov. 19.

[Enclosure.]

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1904.
Ohio State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Comrades:—Your secretary has made request of me that I make a full report of the conditions, industrial and otherwise, in this city as they affect the Socialist Movement.

Comrade Bohn struck a hard field here for the following reasons:—The employing class of Dayton are, and have been for years, thoroughly class conscious, having been made so by the intelligent work and teachings, in the first instance, of The National Cash Register Company, which work and teachings were and are being followed up by those of The Commercial Club and The Employers' Association.

John Patterson, president of The National Cash Register Company, is no fool if he does look simple and write a lot of foolish things about his relations with his employe. He understood, probably quite as early as did the Socialist Labor Party itself, the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party, and has, from the year 1898, made bitter war on the Socialist Labor Party.

For the reason that John's talons are concealed under the smoothest and softest of velvet it is very difficult for an outsider to understand his position in this matter. Were you to ask him to-day he would deny that he interferes in any way with the politics or the political opinions of his employes, and yet it is an utter impossibility for a member of the Socialist Labor Party to obtain employment in The National Cash Register Company's works, while the S. D. P. people are employed as freely as are Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists or Populists.

I tested this matter thoroughly last spring. They were advertising for a man of exactly my capabilities, which is that of a first class mechanic of very fine, close work. I went out to the factory with some samples of my work and recommendations from some of the most prominent business men in town, including one of the stockholders and directors of The National Cash Register Company itself, and I was assured in the office that I was exactly the man they wanted and was told to call again the next day to see a Mr. Spangler, who was the head of the employment department, and who was not in at that time. The next day when I saw Mr. Spangler, I was turned down cold and told that they could not make an opening for me at that time, and yet they continued advertising for a first class mechanic on fine, close work.

The theory that I was working on that I sought to demonstrate and that I consider that I did demonstrate is that The National Cash Register Company has a bureau of pedigree that looks up and furnishes inside information on the predilections, political and otherwise, of every applicant for employment and employe in The National Cash Register Company's works, and I knew that they would find out that I was an S. L. P. man and that that was the only thing they could find against me, and the event showed that my theory was correct.

Some four years ago there were several employes of The National Cash Register Company who were members of Section Dayton, S. L. P., of whom I now remember only the names of Frank and William McGee who dropped out of the S. L. P. at that time, giving as their reason therefor that they were obliged to do so in order to retain their jobs, but assuring us at the same time that they would support the S. L. P. secretly. In a very short time they were in the S. D. P., which gave rise to the question in my mind:—Why did they join the Social Democratic party? Was it of their own volition or were they obliged to do so by their employers?

The National Cash Register Company has transferred its knowledge of the Socialist Labor movement to The Commercial Club and The Employers' Association of this city, and, while their organization is not so fine as is that of The National Cash Register Company, a Socialist Labor Party man has to keep his mouth very close if he is dependent for employment on any of the firms represented therein.

In the third largest plant in this city (The National Cash Register works is the largest), the Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co., which recently became bankrupt and was re-organized by The J. D. Platt Co., there were five S. L. P. men that I know of who were forced out of the employment of the company on account of their Socialist principles; they are August and Henry Gaeke, Henry Kastner, William Nein and Leonard Herzog, the latter of whom was forced out because he refused to sign and fill out the degrading pedigree card adopted by the re-organized company.

When this problem of Socialism first came up before the industrial powers mentioned it was not the desire or intention of the said powers to enter personally into the fight to suppress it, but they sent a spy into our meetings who denounced us to the chiefs of police of this city and of Hamilton, Ohio, (where the section sent the writer and another comrade named Hottes to speak), as Anarchists. Thereupon the chiefs of both cities tried to suppress us, but the comrades in Hamilton went to the chief's office there and defied him, and I, personally, did the same here and whipped them to a standstill on that line, as I did also in the newspapers, of which full reports were published in The People of the times under discussion.

Whipped on all other possible points the bosses decided to carry the war into the shops, with the result that open agitation on the part of any Socialist Labor Party man means that it is impossible for him to obtain employment in any of the shops controlled or influenced by any of the industrial powers mentioned aobve, and this means at least four-fifth of the shops in town.

Yours fraternally,
J. R. Fraser.

WHAT FUTURE ELECTIONS WILL SHOW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The capitalist papers give the Socialist Labor Party vote in Kansas City as 188, Jackson County outside city 17; total 205. In 1900 we had 106 in city and 11 in county. This is a gain of 77 per cent. and, we believe, a genuine and healthy increase.

In our propaganda talks we have always stated to the workingmen that we did not desire their votes unless they stood in favor of genuine Socialism and the Social Revolution. The "Socialists" have "whooped 'er up" for votes, votes—anything to get votes, and while the returns indicate that they increased their vote, future elections will undoubtedly show them that they have "got" them—to get.

A large number of these confused voters cast their ballots for the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Falk, sacrificing their own candidate, one of the clearest members of their party. This is another indication that they have "got them"—to get.

Section Kansas City will go right ahead with its work of propaganda with a view of maintaining our organization entact when it comes our time "to catch the crowd".

O. M. Howard, Or. Section K. C.
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.

ANOTHER "DIFFERENCE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping appears in the "Seattle Post-Intelligence" of this date (November 12). It is headed "The Socialist Seer Speaks." Read it and you will know why the freaks have a big vote. It is a wonder they did not have a bigger vote. It is such people that make up their numbers—and that is their "strength." The clipping is signed Mary Eveline Wood. Mary Eveline could not get in the S. L. P. and if she did she would soon get out again. She is another reason why we cannot unite.—She, in other words, is another "Difference" between the S. L. P. and the S. P., alias all sorts of things—even Anarchy.

Well, we feel all right over our vote. What we have is clear. What whiskey I take I want clear—I would rather have four drachmas clear than a gallon in a hogs-head of ditch-water. When Bryan-Hearst-Watson-Debs get the mob re-organized into that new party they may get one-half as many votes as the Pops got back in the nineties.

In the meantime we will keep on sawing wood.

T. J. Dean.
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 12.

[Enclosure.]

THE SOCIALIST SEER SPEAKS.

To the Editor:—To the Republican and Democratic parties—Greetings:—Kindly notice is hereby given to both the Republican and Democratic parties that no matter which party may gain the gubernatorial election in the pending political contest no railroad commission bill will be passed by the incoming legislature. Our Pacific Northwest has been most shamefully and brutally betrayed by both the Republican and Democratic parties, giving the commerce of the State of Washington over, as a secondary consideration, to the interests of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, an English company, the headquarters being in London, with Western terminus on Portland canal, in territory ceded by Russia to the United States, but basely surrendered by our Alaska boundary commissioners to said English company, thereby transferring the commercial supremacy of our Pacific Northwest to said English company. Why should we give this most valuable Western port to England, who has ports all over the world, and then England and the United States deny to Russia the right to any navigable port upon the Pacific ocean? By what right is Russia to be bottled up, cut from the ocean, the great natural highway of the world, any more than a rancher should be cut off from the use of the public highway? Someone some years ago said something about the elements of human character fleeing to brutish beasts and men losing their reason. Our politicians of the present period have gotten it, and evidently "gotten it bad." After the presidential campaign is over the Republican contingent will dwadlingly drawl in London drawing rooms over "ou-ah colonies." The Democrats will absorb, and be absorbed by the Social Democracy. The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialists will coalesce and develop into communion and anarchy. Anarchy? "And they shall teach no more every man his neighbor and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord. * * * I will put the law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God and they shall be my people * * * for I will forgive their iniquity and remember their sins no more." This is the God-man, Anarchy.

MARY EVELINE WOOD.
(Socialist).

Seattle, Nov. 8.

A NEW TRICK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Yesterday I received a letter from my brother in Canal Dover, Ohio, which contains an item of interest and which I herewith copy:

"There was an awful dirty piece of of work done here in this district and, probably, all over for that matter. Some one stuck up some circulars of the Kangaroos and several of the sound heads in the shop expressed themselves thusly: 'that is all right, you bet,' and the like. So I interfered and explained that the Debs' Socialists were impostors and that they had nothing to do with the S. L. P. 'Oh,' they said, 'we thought they were one and the same.' 'No, no,' I said, and on the day before the election I cautioned them to look for our emblem, the Arm and Hammer, and to be sure that they do the right thing, and to vote the S. L. P. and not S. P. So when I went to vote, on the ballot was the Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist and S. D. P. emblem, and in the place where the S. L. P. emblem ought to be there was nothing but the blank circle. Kangaroos had their emblem, the Arm and the Torch, so that I feel satisfied that many in their confusion marked the Kang ballot, thinking it was that of the S. L. P. Whether this was done with the intention to confuse or not, it was nevertheless another blow for the S L P. An exposure of the facts would also not be a feather in the impostor's hat."

Is this a new trick or have you heard of it before?

With fraternal greetings,
F. Janke.
Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20.

THE DEBS' PARTY A CAPITALIST PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Thursday night (November 17) the Debs' party held a public meeting in the office of the recently resurrected "Erie People.' The speakers were Mr. Caldwell (who, by the way, claims to have formerly been a member of the Socialist Labor Party and also claims to be from Dayton, Ohio) and Wanhope, the editor of the paper before mentioned.

Caldwell was the first speaker. After he had delivered a clear-cut S. L. P. speech, explaining the reason why the working class should organize on the political field in order to secure better conditions, he also stated that "he who would be free himself must strike the blow."

He then stated that if the working people wanted to abolish the present system, that they could do so by voting the Socialist Party; 'otherwise it made no difference whether they voted the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or even the Socialist Labor Party tickets, as all four last named parties were capitalist organizations."

He then stated "as was his custom, he would give the floor to any one who was opposed to the 'Socialist' movement."

No one seemed eager to take the opportunity, whereupon I arose, and secured the floor.

I called the attention of the audience some 40 in number, to the manner in which the invitation had been given, and to the false statement of the previous speaker concerning the Socialist Labor Party.

I stated that it was not my intention to oppose the Socialist movement, as I was a Socialist, and as every one present was aware of the fact that I was a member of the Socialist Labor Party, which unfurled the banner of Revolutionary Socialism upon the American continent in 1888, when 2,068 Socialist votes were entered as a protest against the present conditions, which were clearly foreseen by that little band of men, and had been so ably presented by the previous speaker.

Then in a brief way I traced the career of the Socialist Labor Party and showed the why and the wherefore of the origin of the Social Democratic party in 1898, which you and every one knows is a protest against the Socialist movement.

I also charged that the Social Democratic party was organized for the purpose of dividing the working class—which action in itself is contrary to the principles of Socialism, and had a tendency to prolong the capitalist class in control of the government.

I then demanded to know why the representatives of the "Socialist" party did not contest the right of our delegate to the International Congress, which was their duty, if we were a capitalist organization?

I also challenged any one to show where or when the Socialist Labor Party had ever failed to carry out the principles of Socialism or had ever betrayed the interest of the working class.

Caldwell did not even try to refute any of my statements, neither did he repeat the charge against the Socialist Labor Party; quite the reverse, he stated that he "was glad that the Socialist Labor Party was still in existence, as it was only used as our insane asylums are to put our fanatics in, so that they can do as little harm as possible."

He was followed by Wanhope, who tried to make capital out of "the tremendous vote polled in New York for Debs and Hanford." He also stated that our delegate (De Leon) "had to have his credentials endorsed by Hilquit at the Amsterdam Congress in order to represent the S. L. P., and dared me to write to the Weekly People to learn if it be true or false."

This statement was answered in the "Letter Box" in reply to J. C. M., Falkirk, Scotland, in the issue of the Weekly People of November 19, and Mr. Wanhope has the refutation of his statement at hand.

Thus it is plain to be seen that other people "throw mud" and are more adept at it than the members of the Socialist Labor Party. We only state facts, which can be proven, while others work upon the prejudice of unthinking workingmen with deliberate falsehood.

Since the meeting I have been informed that "if in the future my intention is to work for Socialism, that it would have to be in the ranks of the Socialist (?) party, as the Socialist Labor Party will be forced out of existence."

Thus it is evident that no effort will be spared to kill the Socialist Labor Party, which has died so many times.

Yours fraternally,
Erie, Pa., Nov. 20. Jer. Devine.

[NOTE—The Letter Box Answer referred to in the above is as follows:

"J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND—The American S. L. P. delegation to Amsterdam verified their own credentials. They neither passed upon, nor were they passed upon by the delegates of the so-called Socialist party. If the 'Esperanto Party' says anything to the contrary they say what it not true. If the grammar of their 'Esperanto' new language is not any more logical than such a heels-over-head statement as that the S. L. P. would submit its credentials to the so-called Socialist delegation, then they had better change the name of their new language to 'Desperanto.'"]

WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Although election day has passed into history and the results of it will manifest themselves in due time, it may not be amiss and perhaps somewhat instructive to review some of the affairs preceding it.

As has already been reported the Socialist Labor Party of Hartford has not alone maintained its standing, but has even gained a few votes. In the spring of this year, our candidate for mayor was credited with 68 votes, receiving some votes in all of the ten Wards of the city. At the last election, our candidate for President was credited with 71 votes, but no votes were recorded for us in the First Ward. This is evidently a blunder of the counters, for it is an absolute fact that three of our candidates, and old and trustworthy members at that, positively declare having cast our ballot in the Frst Ward. A few sympathizers living in the same Ward also declare having voted our ticket. As we were prevented from having watchers in every Ward, it stands to reason that in a similar way we have not received due credit throughout. Nevertheless, not being a mere vote hunting concern, it matters but little at this state of the game, whether some votes are counted or not.

If we consider the intensity displayed in the last two elections, and further consider that in spite of all that, we have held our own, the outcome is indeed gratifying. It proves beyond a doubt that the Socialist Labor Party has adherents in this city that cannot be swerved one way or the other. But, it seems to us, that these staunch adherents should take another step and directly join the organization which they have so far indirectly supported by their votes. It is the secret of every organization that everyone joining it adds the power and influence of himself to those who are there already members. Individual effort amounts to hardly anything if it is opposed to organized effort, but it may amount to a good deal if it is a part of and supports organized effort.

That the capitalist party par excellence has swept this city, as it has swept so many others, goes without saying, and therefore is of no interest in the connection to the readers of The People. But a few interesting items may be recorded about the bogus "Socialist" party, or "The Debs' party", as it is now popularly called. This, to all intents and purposes, is the most proper designation so far applied to that party.

The perpetual candidate of the multinamed bogus concern made his first appearance here four years ago, and then as now the main pushers of his concern were the Jewish element of this city. This element, and a few Kangs proper, and also a few pure and simplers held various "unity" conferences, but an organization which amounted to anything did not materialize—there was too much "harmony" in the natural antagonstic elements. The campaign for a "labor" mayor swept the whole outfit completely out of existence, with the result however, that after the "labor" mayor was elected, he appointed one of the Jewish fellows to a position in the city government.

Since then numerous re-organizations have taken place, every time with the result, however, that it soon after went to pieces again. The last reorganization was performed during last summer and when the campaign was about to be started, they had, as we are informed from reliable sources, forty-two cents in their treasury.

Having no visible sources to draw an income from and being rather close fisted themselves, everyone familiar with their affairs was wondering how they would manage to get along. And yet, in spite of all this, they carried on a campaign in some ways even more spectacular than that of the old parties. They could afford to rent one of the most expensive halls in the city, had large pictures of Debs and Hanford posted on all the prominent billboards, had other printed matter by the car-load, and a whole week before election big transparencies with "vote for Debs" on them were placed on a wagon and carted all over the city. It is estimated that the entire humbug must have cost over $400. But where did all this money come from? The original forty-two cents must have had a tremendous hatching power to bring about such results, and, therefore, it may be worth the while even for a capitalist to apply at the proper address in order to learn how pennies can be made to hatch hundreds of dollars in a short time.

Press Committee.
Hartford, Conn. Nov. 21.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair held on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace:

Mrs. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa., one glass slipper, one glass dish, one small plate; Mr. Flangen, Philadelphia, Pa., three dozen corncob pipes; Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa., one piece of silverware; Miss Elizabeth Chum, Philadelphia, Pa., one ink stand and ink well, pen and letter opener, pen and pencil tray, fancy place; Section Philadelphia, Pa., note book, containing $2.57 in cash; Mrs. E. Cronin, Bridgeport, Conn., crochet sack and shoes; Mrs. Owen Carraher, Yonkers, N. Y., one fancy brush bag; Miss Nellie Lynch, Yonkers, N. Y., one pair stockings; P. Askin, Newark, N. J., two boxes of cigars; I. Baker, city, one fancy clock; Fourth and Tenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, one small wooden bedstead; M. Neuhaus, Brooklyn, N. Y., one box cigars; Mikel, New York, six oil paintings, six pictures, six stockings; Mrs. Miller, Brooklyn, four mantel ornaments, one pin cushion, two pepper and salt sets; Albert Schwab, one napkin; A. Francis, New York city, checker board, box of fine writing paper; H. Hermanson, city, six pictures, with frames, six brackets, six baby rattles, six necklaces, six fancy pins.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

F. R., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The making of Saturday a full holiday would, theoretically, have upon the unemployed, the effect of absorbing some of their members into the shop. The elimination of the hours of work on Saturday would compel the capitalist to employ more men during the other five days of the week. But this is theoretically only. Practically the thing would work the way the eight-hour day did. Wherever introduced, instead of relatively more men, the employer employed relatively fewer men. He could do so by introducing improved machinery. At the present pass of capitalism all such palliatives kick back.

Next questions next week.

D. T., McDONALD, PA.—"Le Francais"; monthly; $2 a year; West Madison sq. this city.

P. T., NEW YORK—Such matter does not belong in these columns. It should be presented to the N. E. C. The new N. E. C., elected under the new method convenes on the 4th of next January. The important matters that are before the Party will probably bring together at least ten of the members from as many States or more. Your matter belongs before that body. If you call for it during the week it will be returned to you for presentation to the new N. E. C.

J. M. R., TORONTO, CAN.—During his last term in office Alva Adams called out militia and police to squelch strikes.

WOX, CONRAD COMPANY.—You will be notified when book is reviewed.

"READER," PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The new National Executive Committee is composed of one member from each State elected by the membership of the State. Five constitute a quorum. They are to meet on the first Sunday of January and July of each year in regular session, at the seat of the National Executive Committee—Daily People Building, New York City. Special sessions may be held at the call of one-third of the members. Members of the N. E. C. may be removed either upon a general vote of the membership of their respective States, or upon a general vote of the whole party. These are the essential features. Apply for copy of constitution.

G. G., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson, your city.

L. J. F., CHILLICOTHE, O.—Which goes to corroborate the S. L. P. contention. Place not your confidence on the vote. Capitalist inspectors can and do count them out. See to education and the organization.

S. N., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You innocent! When did you get the notion that the S. L. P. was an "Official Standing?" Drop it! The S. L. P. has had no "official standing" in almost all the States that it has conducted an active campaign and agitation in. As in the past, so in the future.

H. A. S., BALTIMORE, MD.—When the "Baltimore American" says that the present Socialist wave of America will pass away like that of England, it is a case of the wish being father to the thought.

D. A. J., ALLENTOWN, PA.—If in States like Pennsylvania and California the law should prevent the S. L. P. from using its own name, the Party would not be guilty of an alias. It would be compelled to superior force, not because it tried to imitate an existing name.

E. T., CLEVELAND, O.—Always remember that out of much S. P. material much future S. L. P. numbers will be recruited. Therefore—never allow vicious S. P. leaders' attempts at pin-pricking to get you irritated. They count on that to prevent their rank and file becoming acquainted with the S. L. P.

F. W., NEW YORK; A. L. T., JERSEY CITY, N. J., AND T. M. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—You can be lumped together in the answer:

First—In the fight between the S. L. P. and the Volkszeitung Corporation the Corporation was and has remained beaten hands down. The Debs vote is but a cover under which the Corporation pretends to have come out victor.

Second—The Corporation is a drag to the Debs Movement. While in other cities the Debs vote grew markedly, here in New York city, the Corporation's seat, the vote barely rose 5,000 over what it was last year—and that despite rafts of imported speakers kept for weeks on the city stump, despite large Halls and theatre mass meetings and despite the Central Federated Union's endorsement.

F. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We are not aware of the Employers' Association having as yet openly violated any law.

C. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Not Socialism would have the tendency of making farmers quit their farms and move to the city. That is a tendency that capitalism has. The congestion of population into the cities from the rural districts is a feature of our times. The long hours of toil of the modern farmer is a capitalist plague that falls on city as well as rural labor. Under Socialism the organization of Labor with the aid of improved machinery would effect a lowering of the hours of work in all departments of production.

O. M., ST. LOUIS, MO.—First—Aesopus, Parker's home, went back on him. Milford, Ct., was swept by the S. L. P.—in the sense that not a single S. P. vote was polled there, while the S. L. P. vote increased. It was fourteen straight.

Second—After this week's, there will be only three more Amsterdam Congress Flash-Lights—the "International Bureau," the "Situation in Belgium," and the "British S. L. P."

Third—Communicate with Labor News Department.

D. McD., HELENA, MONT.—The S. L. P. advertisement of literature in the "A. L. U. Journal" to which the "modern heresy-hunters" of the Volkszeitung Corporation circle objected as "bad policy," contained De Leon's translation of Bebel's "Woman," and Eugene Sue's grand, instructive story "The Pilgrim's Shell." Tells a tale, don't it?

J. D., ERIE, PA.—Be not so severe on Mr. Wanhope. When he says the S. L. P. are "fanatics" he does not mean to lie. The gentleman only suppresses some other things that he means. He means that it is "fanaticism" that has now to do the building, and will ultimately have to do the work. In the meantime, however, it is only "sanity" that can pick up pennies.

S. P. P., UTICA, N. Y.—Take the above as part of the answer to you. Furthermore—never forget that there is a limit to human endurance. Many a Socialist, true at heart, grows weary on the long march. Nothing more natural than that such should be specially willing to consider anything as Socialism. They must be pardoned claiming that they "see something," being anxious to "see."

A. M. S., NEW YORK—Of course 1,000 applicants upon a Simpson & Crawford advertisement IS a sympton of prosperity. No mistake about that. The larger the number of applicants the lower the wage that S. & C. will pay or the higher the proficiency that the firm will be able to purchase for a given wage. In either case, such a huge number of applicants for one job as 1,000 people tells of great prosperity ahead—for S & C.

Y. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Granted! Decidedly granted!! The strain upon the S. L. P. membership is intense. It is the test of manhood.

T. S., NEW YORK—The "sugar-loaf" head is a phrenological term.

F. B. F., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—By no means do we deny, or ever did deny, that Mr. Debs has extraordinary powers to break through and into the crusts of lethargic masses. What we do deny is that the plow is the seed. Both plow and seed are needed for the crop.

J. A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—No mob will ever elect a Socialist President. No fear of such a calamity. Without the capitalists meaning to, their criminal election practices will accomplish a great good for the Social Revolution. The mob President will be counted out, and remain out, impotent. The Socialist Presidential candidate who will be elected and seated will be elected by a thorough-paced organization.

D. S., NEW YORK—The documents referred to in the "Flash-Lights" will be published together, after the Flash-Light" serial is done.

O. J., NEW YORK; A. T. F., COLUMBUS, O.; T. H., DAYTON, O.; T. W. O'B., WORCESTER, MASS.; A. A. G., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; T. S., PITTSBURG, PA.; D. A., LEOMINSTER, MASS.; W. E. W., NEW YORK; W. I. L., TRENTON, N. J.; L. C., YONKERS, N. Y.; H. E. E., CHICAGO, ILL.; R. F. U., PEORIA, ILL.; L. L. Y., BUTTE, MONT.; A. B., ABERDEEN, S. DAK.; M. T. B., LYNN, MASS.; P. J., YONKERS, N. Y.; J. W. McF., KANSAS CITY, MO.; F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; W. B. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; C. H. C., BRADFORD, PA.; F. F., HARTFORD, CT.; F. P., TROY, N. Y.; J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOT.; SYMPATHIZER, FALL RIVER; W. C., TACOMA, WASH.—Matter received.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

Scientific Socialism is no ready-made suit of clothes that might be put on tomorrow. Nor does it expect to overthrow the competitive system on Monday and have the millenium in full bloom by Sunday. It is essentially a principle of action of reorganization. And the manner in which it can be realized must necessarily depend on the conditions existing when public opinion is sufficiently advanced to make its application possible. W. S. M'CLURE.

THE THANKS THAT ARE DUE.

True enough, the 3,500,000 votes, that the Debs party was by many expected to poll, did not materialize. Not half of that, not even the 1,000,000 confidently advertised in advance, turned up. But there seems to be no doubt that half a million votes were polled. That has had its psychologic effect—a psychologic effect that the shrewd department stores shrewdly play upon. When they advertise as a special bargain articles for $1.98, they know what they are doing. People who read the advertisement are caught by the $1; they take no notice of the cents that amount to almost another dollar. The way the price is put allures them. That has been the effect with the Debs half a million votes. The "million" is attractive enough to induce many to forget it is only half a million. With the word "million" on their minds, the vote has caught and riveted their attention—it riveted their attention upon Socialism. As a result, for the first time in the history of the nation, for the first time since the Socialist Labor Party raised the banner of Socialism in the land, Socialism has received courteous treatment in the press, that formerly only had contumely for it or ribaldry; nay more, a score of College professors, Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago and E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska, among the latest, have come out—no longer in their former arrogant bearing of yore, but in respectful attitude, although amidst much of their customary twaddle—with admissions of the seriousness and weightiness of "much that the Socialist contends for".—That's worth rendering thanks for on this Thanksgiving day!

It matters not what the quality of the Debs vote is. It matters not that in one place, Montana, the "Socialism" that vote was cast for was "four smelters and a railroad"; it matters not that at another place it was for the theory that "the workingman must save his money and buy out the capitalists"; it matters not that at a third place it was upon the principle of "reduced rates of transportation"; it matters not that at a fourth place it was against "A. F. of L. scabbery", while at another it was for that identical concern's label; it does not even matter that that vote was extensively cast for a "Socialism" that was meant simply as a temporary substitute for Bryanism, or even Hearstism;—all that matters not to our, the militant Socialist's present purpose. Nor yet does it matter that these papers and professors are not aware of these details, or that their horizon is now bounded by Debs, substantially, if not wholly, ignorant of the Socialist Labor Party's Presidential ticket, or even the party's existence;—it matters not! What these papers and professors are now standing respectfully before is not what the Debs vote intrinsically is; what they are standing respectfully before is what they take that vote intrinsically to be. They are standing respectfully before SOCIALISM.

As all know who look below the surface of things, under the Debs smoke is the Socialist Labor Party fire; behind the Debs dust is the Socialist Labor Party gale; beneath the Debs din is the silent tread of the Socialist Labor Party Army of the Revolution. The campaign of 1904 makes a distinct epoch in the history of the land. An old leaf is turned down, a new leaf is turned up. Within the fourteen years' short space of Socialist Labor Party endeavor, the economic and political contentions of the class, that professordom had until then despised, have wrung from these High Priests of the Capitalist Class the unwilling recognition of their "seriousness and weightiness".—THIS WAS THE FIRST SURRENDER.

Who will not join in a hearty thanksgiving on this day, nor forget Eugene V. Debs' share in bringing it about? What S. L. P. man will not gird his loins to continued, intenser endeavor, that may urge on the advant of still stronger causes for thanksgiving, until that glad day when the thanksgiving will be upon the final, the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class, the final, the complete triumph of the Working Class; when the shackles of wage slavery shall have been struck from the limbs of Labor; when the capitalist Usurper shall have been dethroned; when the Socialist Republic shall have been proclaimed!

A SAMPLE OF "SANITY."

When defeated in argument and confuted with facts, the visionary adversary of the Socialist Labor Party usually flees for asylum behind the charge that the S. L. P. consists of "insane fanatics." The "Miners Magazine" of the 17th instant furnishes a timely illustration of the "sanity," and what is meant thereby, of the S. L. P. opponents.

The "Miners Magazine," we are credibly informed, is in charge of a board, most of whose members are "Socialist Party" men. That party had a full ticket in the State of Colorado, nevertheless, the Magazine boomed the Democratic candidate for Governor on the plea that the very first thing needed was to rid the State of Peabody; and now that it seems Peabody is defeated, the Magazine is not only exultant, as over a positive victory, but seeks to justify its election course. It does so in this "sane" manner:

"We have received some criticism because the pages of the Magazine did not blaze with editorial appeals to the laboring men and women, to rally to the support of the Socialist party of the State of Colorado."

Now, mark the why of the wherefore:

"It is idle and useless to ask men and women to support the doctrines promulgated by the Socialist party, until they understand thoroughly what Socialism means."

In other words, because the workingmen and women do not yet possess a thorough understanding of what Socialism means, the way to teach them is to mix them all up. Fundamental with Socialism is the principle of the class struggle. In America, the capitalist class does its utmost to blur the lines between it and the working class. The blurring is necessary in order to keep the workers divided and food for capitalist cannon. The fact of the irreconcilable class interests between the worker and the capitalist exploiter, is the very alphabet of Socialism, and no opportunity is there more favorable for teaching the fact than the elections—a period in our capitalist land that is the most dangerous for the ruling plunderers, and that may not long exist. While this period still exists the capitalist class is periodically weak as soft-shell crabs. The only scheme available to the capitalist class, in order to come safely out of this danger-period, is to raise "immediate" issues, issues of "grave importance," that the workers are made to believe they must first decide—then, then they may proceed with Socialism. The capitalist class may be counted upon as sure to furnish such "issues" unto all eternity. In Colorado, it was Peabody this year; in New York it was Flower twelve years ago; in Chicago it was Gerry at one time; in Massachusetts it was Bates;—and so forth. Never will the day come when some "imperative, first issue" will not be thus forced upon the attention of the unsophisticated workers. If to allow oneself to be hoodwinked is "sanity," then, decidedly, the country needs the largest dose possible of "fanatic insanity."

We were once told that the S. L. P. taught "too high a science," that the workers could not yet "digest beefsteak and had to be furnished weak milk," and more of such chunks of "sanity." The S. P. was gotten up to furnish the more easily digestive stuff to the Labor Kindergarten. And what meets our eyes and startled ears now? Why, the confession, as clearly implied by the S.-P.-conducted "Miners Magazine," that even the S. P. is too strong a decoction—whereupon resort is had to the old, the hoary-headed Gompers style of fighting capitalism by knocking down one capitalist brigand through a process that sets up another of the same kidney and, worst of all, prolongs the workers' superstition in their own weakness and their plunderers' usefulness!

Away with the narcotic twaddle of "sanity"! The times call for "fanatic insanity."

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

WHERE RIGHTEOUSNESS FAILS.

The "Intellectuality" of the capitalist class is being tested. The spread of Socialism alarms them. They cannot be blamed for that. Perhaps it will be said that they cannot be blamed either for the headless-chicken antics that their alarm throws them into. If a chicken is brainless, even when its poor little head is on, what must be its intellectual plight with that poor little head off? Capitalist class "Intellectuality" may, upon that reasoning, be as little blame-worthy for its antics as for the justifiable fact of its alarm. All that, notwithstanding the antics, present a profitable spectacle for contemplation.

"Concentration of capital," "Monopoly," "Trusts," these are common terms in the Socialist vocabulary. By them the Socialist never means that the process of trustification has reached its acme. The Socialist knows and makes the point clear, that, despite the height trustifications have reached, they do not yet wholly exclude competition. What, upon that head, the Socialist claims with irrefutable proof is that the process of trustification is narrowing the area of competition to only the gigantic concerns; so that, while competition still continues among these giants, increasing numbers of smaller concerns are being excluded, and consequently have to compete all the fiercer among themselves. The "Intellectuality" of the capitalist class, too near-sighted to perceive the fact in its two aspects, perceives only the still extant large number of still unabsorbed and fiercely competing smaller fry concerns, and triumphantly points to them as a refutal of the Socialist theory of vanishing comeptition. That is the normal posture of the "Intellectuality" of the capitalist class. Now, athwart these gentlemen's complacency, comes the fact of Socialist growth: alarm overtakes them: whereupon the capers start. Prof. Felix Adler and Commissioner Carroll D. Wright are now occupying the center of the circus as the leading caperers—the former with lectures on the "Spiritual Basis of Democracy," the latter with lectures on "Righteousness the Remedy." All of which implies a complete somersault back—back a good deal further than the Socialist's attitude upon Trusts.

The Socialist attitude on Trusts is not, as shown above, that the process of trustification is complete; the "Intellectuality" of the capitalist class's attitude is, as shown above, that the stage of competition still is the normal, dominant stage of society. Where does "Spirituality" or "Righteousness" in the matter of wages come in if the latter theory be true? "Righteousness" could, would, or should have a place only under conditions where trustification has reached completion—without a break-down of the social fabric. It must be granted, at least theoretically, that if society could reach a stage of complete trustification without breaking down, and such an up-to-latest-date patriarchal system of Trust autocracy could be imagined—then, indeed "Righteousness" should be invoked. For one thing, "Righteousness" would be the only salve to such a yoke; for another thing, "Righteousness" could be applicable without its cutting its own throat—an essential condition to the exercise of "Righteousness." What master ever sacrificed masterhood to an abstract idea?

But the basis for "Righteousness" is not the basis on which is poised the attitude of the "Intellectuality" of the capitalist class. They deny even the present stage of trustification, let alone its stage of competition. Their basis is the basis of dominant competition. Upon that basis "Righteousness" is out of all question. It is out of all question not because some people may not like to apply it, but because they can not. They can not because "Righteousness" is no natural born suicide. Where men compete with each other, they are intent upon the reduction of the cost of production. The factor least capable to resist lower purchasing prices is Labor. "Righteousness" is ground to dust in the shock of competition that places before the competitor the alternative of either lower wages and solvency, or "Righteousness" and bankruptcy.

In the measure that the "Intellectuality" of the capitalist class is correct as to the dominancy of competition, all their talk about "Spirituality" and "Righteousness" is so much gabble. In the measure that their talk is not gabble, they abandon their own and place themselves upon Socialist ground. In either case they are fit subjects for the "Righteous" and "Spiritual" pity of the Socialists, who can not but pity the volume of intellectual cripples that capitalism rears.

The Standard Oil is said to be behind several suits against Lawson. If these suits are not for the purpose of forcing compromises, it will be another case of thieves falling out and honest men getting their due, when they come to trial.

THE LATEST BLUE-GLASS FAD.

Arbitration treaties are now the fashion. Hardly a day passes without some further nation adding its name to the roll. The fashion is fast running into a fad. And well it is that it does. The more nations join, the sooner will the bubble burst. Its only chance of lasting was if only a few nations joined the procession. A happy accident might for a long period prevent the reality of things from smashing the folly. The chances of the reality of things asserting itself in a war are infinitely smaller if only a few nations set up the arbitration cobweb. If many, let alone all the capitalist nations, indulge in the arbitration sham, the arbitration cobweb will soon hang in shreds. The more baskets one's eggs are in, the safer will some eggs be. This rule is reversed in the instance of arbitration treaties. The more nations sign them, the unsafer is the hollow principle they are built upon. A break-down in one place, is a break-down all along the line for the "principle".

Whatever noble aspiration takes hold of the capitalist class is a breath of approaching Socialism that falls upon their faces. In their hands the noble aspiration is unrealizable. It is unrealizable because not grounded on the reality of things. Where capitalism exists there is struggle; not the emulous struggle for the noblest, but the brute struggle of the jungle. The struggle goes on within each nation; it is bound to break out between nation and nation.

International peace awaits the fundamental reality of internal peace—Socialism. Then there will be no need of "arbitration treaties". Where these are deemed necessary they are ineffective. Where their purpose is effective they are unnecessary, they are superfluous. The thing to be accomplished exists.

Coincident with the resumption of activity in many steel and iron mills, and the increase in the selling price of steel and iron, the question has arisen, "will wages be advanced?" During the depression wages are said to have been reduced on an average of 30 per cent. Now that the depression is passing away, and selling prices are again going upward, the question regarding wages presents itself. Ordinarily, it would be perfectly safe to declare that wages must certainly increase. The greater demand for labor arising from the improved conditions makes such a course imperative But conditions in the steel and iron business do not seem to be of the ordinary character, at present. It is announced that "the cost of production by the corporations was materially reduced during 1904." This reduction was attained through the introduction of new machinery, the dismantling of old plants, and the consolidation of others. This has resulted in a displacement of labor, so that though the improved conditions will increase the demand for the latter, it is possible that this demand will not be large enough to neutralize the effects of the displacement. Thus, it is likely that, though industrial activity is resumed, and selling prices increase, wages will remain almost where they are in the great steel and iron industry.

"The Union", the organ of the Indiana Labor Federation, describing a meeting between Parry and Gompers on the streets of Indianapolis says:

"These Presidents looked like two men on the stage as they chuckled to each other."

This appears somewhat puzzling. Parry has denounced Gompers as an inciter of murder and violence, and Gompers has retorted in kind. Despite this both of them meet, shake hands, and chuckle. Have both come to another "Capital and Labor understanding", a la Hanna and the Civic Federation?

Another fight is on in the tobacco trade. The independents say it is a question of existence with them. The same question confronts all the other so-called independent trust "busters". Which will win, under the circumstances, it is not difficult to surmise.

The Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor is appealing for funds. Under capitalism, the more the condition of the poor is improved, the more improvement is needed.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, Pa., is reported in full blast. This means that the Hahneman Hospital will soon be doing a rushing business.

The boss molders have declared for the "open shop." But declarations don't go, without the forces to back them up. Have the bosses enough non-unionists to run the open shop? It don't look like it.

John Mitchell is once more reported as being slated for a job under Roosevelt. If there is any labor leader entitled to capitalist recognition for services rendered, John Mitchell is the man!

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

X.

CONGRESS MISCELLANIES.

My memoranda on the Amsterdam Congress proper, together with kindred matters in Europe, contain a large number of notes on subjects not yet touched upon. These subjects—with the exception of the "International Bureau," the "Situation in Belgium" and the "British S. L. P.," which will be treated separately—are mostly fugitive in their nature. Some, however, will materially aid in obtaining the proper "color" of the Congress. These I shall cursorily take up now.

* * *

Such is the slovenliness with which all the official reports of the Amsterdam Congress, that I have so far seen, are gotten up that the Socialist Labor Party's delegation is credited with only one delegate. The delegation consisted officially of four members, and was so entered by me in the official blank furnished by the Bureau. The S. L. P. delegation consisted of myself, elected by a general vote of the Party, and of three others whom the National Convention empowered the National Executive Committee to issue credentials to. They were Morris Poehland, Dyer Enger and Jules Ferrond. Of these only Poehland put in an appearance. He joined me on the third day of the Congress. Enger wrote to me from Norway that he was detained away; while Ferrond, due to an odd series of unfortunate coincidences remained in Belgium, disconnected from me, although ready all the time to proceed to Amsterdam.

* * *

What with the confining work on the Committee on International Political Attitude, and my being alone on the first two days, the S. L. P. report to the Congress was not distributed until the third day. In respect to "Reports," I noticed a marked difference between Amsterdam and Zurich in 1893. At the latter Congress, the nationality that had no report was the exception; at Amsterdam, the exception seemed to be the nationalities that had reports. As to the report of the S. L. P., the method adopted at Zurich—printing the report in one volume, with the English, French and German version in parallel columns—had proved clumsy and was discarded by our National Executive Committee. At this Congress the method would have proved still clumsier, seeing the S. L. P. report was in four languages—English, German, French and Swedish. While the separate method is on the whole better, it entailed in this instance the labor of folding—except the French translation which I caused to be printed in France and was neatly bound in a red cover. On the third day of the Congress, Poehland having arrived, we buckled down to the work. With the aid of the five comrades of the British S. L. P., the folding and distributing was disposed of in short order. We could have disposed of twice the number—250 in each language, except the French, of which there were 500. They were all taken with interest, in many instances several copies being demanded. In not a few instances, especially along the tables of the German and Austrian delegations, the S. L. P. report produced astonishment (Ueberraschung) as one of the delegates put it: the false reports about America in their countries had caused him to believe that the S. L. P. had ceased to be (bestand ueberhaupt nicht), as he expressed it. They all learned better. The reports of the Australian S. L. P., in my charge, were also distributed, and let some light into dark corners.

* * *

The building in which the Congress met, the Concert Gebow, was a vast improvement over Zurich. The hall was spacious with broad galleries above; the appointments were excellent; the drapery and foliage—with one exception that I shall presently mention—was tasteful. For all that, the Congress presented the aspect of a stock exchange.

* * *

The stock exchange appearance of the Congress arose from the Babel of languages. If, out of five persons gathered at a meeting, only two at any time understand the language spoken by a speaker, the other three must be positively and wilfully noisy before any confusion is created. At Amsterdam there were close to five hundred delegates, without counting the closely packed galleries. It is safe to say that at no time did more than two hundred understand the speaker of the moment. Even the involuntary rustling of three hundred enforced non-listeners will create a buzz. That three hundred men—unable at any time to understand what was being said from the platform where sat the three presidents, their aides and the translators—will not simply rustle is obvious. They engaged in conversations, walked about, paid mutual calls on old acquaintances, went in and went out, and slammed the doors.

It was simply impossible to understand the daily announcements made from the platform. At the close of the Thursday session an announcement was made regarding the procedure of the next day. Although the notice was given in English, German and French, and the translators had good, strong voices, I could not make out the details from the distance of the table of the American delegation. I walked forward and inquired from three delegates, who sat nearer the platform across the passage way on whose further side sat the American delegation. None of the three could give me information. I then continued to walk towards the platform and inquired from each delegate who gave me a chance. I then cared less for the information I had actually started in search of. What I then aimed at was to test how near to or far from the platform the announcements could be made out. In that way I ran the gauntlet of a good portion of the German and Austrian, of the Swiss, the Italian and the Belgian tables. I questioned twenty-three delegates by actual count,—not one had been able to catch enough of the announcement to know just what was said. It was not until I climbed up the platform and inquired from Vaillant himself that I found out what I wanted. It was a stock exchange pandemonium.

* * *

To the American eye there was one unfortunate incident in the decorations that aided the stock exchange illusion. The incident was in plain view of the Congress, even ostentatiously so. At the foot of the platform, but considerably above the floor, rose the speakers tribune. It was draped in gorgeous red and its front bore the initials I. S. C., standing, no doubt, for "International Socialist Congress." The three initials were, however, contrived into an unfortunate-looking monogram. The S was made to encircle the upright that stood for the I, and the combination of the two was placed within the C, giving the monogram the appearance of the $ mark, accentuated by the broad C. For all the world, it looked like a loud "Dollar and Cents" sign, rendered all the louder by its color—yellow on a blood-red background.

Considering that this Congress, differently from all others, charged 10 francs ($2) from every delegate, and half a guilder (20 cents) from the visitors per session, it looked as if the proverbial thrift of the Hollander was emblematically and practically illustrated.

* * *

As against this, the Amsterdam Congress compared favorably with the one of Zurich in still another respect—the appearance of the women delegates. At Zurich, the Cynthia Leonards of the olden days of the "SocialistIC Labor Party,"—those Aspasias without either the charm or æsthetic qualities of Aspasia, those George Sands without either the character or talent of that great woman—were conspicuous in point of sight and in point of sound. At Amsterdam, if they were at all around, they escaped my notice. The Movement has certainly cleansed itself.

* * *

A curious incident occurred on the morning of the opening of the Congress. I happened to be among the earliest delegates in the hall. The sign "America" readily led me to our table. One of the two seats at the head of that table was taken. I took the other. As I sat down, the occupant of the other and opposite seat, rose and cheerily reached out his hand to me saying: "Comrade De Leon, I think?" He was a young man of open, pleasant face, with jovian locks and a generous, flowing red necktie. I told him that was my name and accepted the proffered hand. He shook it enthusiastically and proceeded to explain:

"My name is Klein. I am a delegate of the Socialist party. I'm from Indianapolis. I'm here also the reporter of the 'Appeal to Reason.' Whenever I meet a Socialist I feel that I meet a brother."

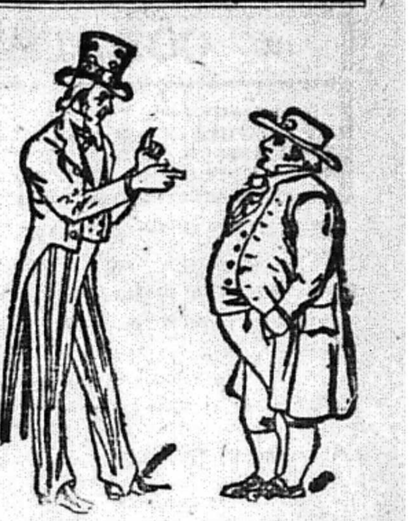
The gladsome greeting turned aside whatever rapier I might otherwise have raised against a political foe. Nevertheless his mentioning of the "Appeal to Reason" drew from me the answer:

"As you are a reporter of the 'Appeal to Reason' I would suggest to you, that next time you see Wayland, you ask him for me whether it is not about time for him to reproduce that tomb-stone of mine under which he claimed to have buried me five years ago. People may forget that I'm dead, they may think he romanced."

Klein smiled jovially and observed: "Socialists should not fight."

I thought so too. And that being neither the place nor the time for a controversy on American affairs, I switched off the conversation on general matters. After a minute or so, leaving my satchel and traveling cap as symbolic possession of my seat, I walked over to the nearby table of the British delegation, where I noticed that the British S. L. P. delegates had just taken their seats. While there, talking with them, I presently heard my name uttered behind me in what seemed to be a short but animated little spat. Turning around I saw that several other members of the "Socialist" or "Social Democratic" delegation had arrived; they seemed disinclined to respect the symbols of possession I had

(Continued on page 5.)



BROTHER JONATHAN—There was a Socialist Labor Party meeting the other day that should damn you Socialist forever in the eyes of the workers of this country.

UNCLE SAM—Did it fire bombs?

B. J.—No; it favored the importation of pauper labor.

U. S.—You are mistaken; what it did was denounce the anti-immigration howl.

B. J.—What is the difference?

U. S.—A good deal. This anti-immigration howl is a fraud on the people.

B. J.—Do you call it a fraud on the people to relieve the labor market?

U. S.—That would not be a fraud; but to make believe one wants to relieve the labor market, and in that way gain the confidence of those in whose interest it is that the labor market be relieved, and armed with their condence acquire power to overstock the labor market still more—that is the fraud.

B. J.—In what way is anti-immigration all that.

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the compositors; did immigration to that?

B. J.—No; typesetting machines did

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the cigarmakers; did immigration do that?

B. J.—No; the numerous machines did it.

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the weavers; did immigration do that?

B. J.—Why, no; the steam and automatic looms did it.

U. S.—And so we may go through the whole string of the nation's industries. Machinery, born in this country, overstocks the labor market much more by displacement than immigration does. Now, anti-immigration laws cannot, in the very nature of the thing, be enforced, and their violation is hard to detect; on the other hand, the injury done to labor by privately owned machinery could be remedied by the popular ownership of it. When a pickpocket wants to rifle your right side pocket he tips your hat on the left; he thereby throws you off your guard on the right and has free play. These anti-immigration howls are of that nature. In the first place, it sounds plausible to impute the hardships of labor solely to immigration; in the second place, the way to save all the good there is in the machine, and at the same time prevent its ravages among the workers, is not so clear. It is, therefore, the veriest imitation of the pickpocket's trick to beat the alarm against immigration. By doing that, even if immigration were wholly stopped capitalist exploitation would continue unabated through the displacement of labor by the machine. The capitalist would have engaged the attention of the workers with a question that amounts to nothing, and would thereby draw their attention away from the real issue. Don't you see the fraud?

B. J.—But doesn't immigration do some harm? Won't you take a half loaf rather than nothing?

U. S.—I would take a quarter of a loaf rather than nothing; but I refuse to accept two lumps of stone as large as a loaf each, and called loaves for a loaf of bread. Who are the people who bring in the immigration? Is it the workers?

B. J.—No; the capitalists.

U. S.—That being so, just think how they try to fool you with a stone that they call "half a loaf!" These very capitalists who want the immigrants are to be the ones to keep them out! They want the whole loaf of genuine bread that consists in your ballot, and they promise to give you a law which, according to yourself, it is in their interest not to enforce! You are a fool and they know it, and that's why they keep on with their tricks to trick you out of your ballot.

B. J. (looks crestfallen.)

U. S.—Not the foreign laborer is the enemy you should guard against; that enemy is the capitalist class. The workers of all lands are your brothers. Vote the capitalist class down and out

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No workingmen will fail to rejoice over the good news regarding the reinstatement of labor on the railroads. It is a good indication that conditions are improving. It would be interesting to know, however, if, in proportion to the labor required of them, the same number of men were reinstated as were "laid off". There is a decided tendency in transportation to increase the size of equipment and amount of traffic, while decreasing the number of employes. At such times as the present, this tendency has full sway.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

(Continued from page 4.)

left behind at the desirable seat. But Klein insisted that that was "Comrade De Leon's" seat, and they desisted. Klein had shown himself loyal, though an adversary.

I shall presently have another occasion to do justice to the young man's character.

* * *

The Swedish reports of the S. L. P. caused me to fall in with Hjalmar Branting, the editor of the Stockholm "Social Demokraten" and member of the Swedish Riksdag or Parliament. Branting is the acknowledged leader of the Movement in Sweden. Theoretically I knew as much; Funke, now in Sweden and until recently editor of the S. L. P. Swedish paper, "Arbetaren," had furnished me with details—Branting is a Jauresist, and has all the Jauresist antipathy for such S. L. P. views as the "Arbetaren" expresses. His paper and "Arbetaren" had shivered many a lance against each other's armor.

I told him that Funke had translated for me several letters from France that appeared in the "Social Demokraten," and whose descriptions of Guesde reminded me of the pictures that Goethe said Roman Catholic prelates circulated of Spinoza. In those pictures the gentle Spinoza was represented with the face of a fiend. I remembered and repeated to him one of those descriptions in particular, where Guesde's hair, eyes, nose and beard were described with special venom, and the man himself as a cross between a Jumping-Jack and a Mephisto.

Branting is considerably more than a six-footer, with the rotoundity of girth and facial features indicative of profound phlegma. I had ample time to watch his thoughts formulate an answer. His looks indicated that he felt I was accurately posted. He did not venture to deny the statement. Finally he remarked, smiling good-naturedly: "Funke may have somewhat exaggerated in the translation," and, breaking off suddenly, he proceeded along another tack. "Do you know," he said, "I have a son, a stepson, in America; and he writes to me that things are there entirely different from what they are in Sweden. He is an enthusiastic S. L. P. man." I told him I knew the young man, and certainly agreed with him that the situation in America would not justify Jauresism. That conversation closed with his expressing a strong desire to be able to follow events in America more closely than his time allowed.

* * *

Illustrative of how true is the statement made to me by one of the European delegates that "America is a terra incognita to us," the following incident may be cited.

The editor of an Austrian paper, a man bearing the ear-marks of study and who even spoke enough English to be understood, came to me as I sat in my seat and asked:

"John Mitchell, the President of the Miners' Union, he is in Europe; I would like to see him. He surely is in the American delegation?"

This Socialist editor had just information enough about America to mislead him. The absurd, even criminally negligent and false reports furnished to the European Socialist papers by their correspondents from America had nursed in his mind such a picture of that "labor lieutenant" of Mark Hanna's that the picture naturally made him expect to see Mitchell in the delegation from America at the Congress, all the more seeing that Mitchell was known to be at the time in Europe in attendance on a miners' convention, and all the more seeing that other editors of European Socialst papers, "De Werker," of Antwerp among the lot, spoke of him as "Comrade Mitchell" (Genosse Mitchell)! The Austrian Socialist editor in question did not even know that Mitchell had so speedily rendered himself impossible, that even the "Socialist," or "Social Democratic," party, which at first boomed him as a "great champion of Labor," found him too much of a load to carry and had been forced to drop him. Of course, the innocent Austrian Socialist editor in question did not know that there was at all (ueberhapt) a Socialist Labor Party in existence, least of all that that Party had from the start exposed Mitchell for what he is, never misleading any workingman into leaning his confidence upon that broken reed.

When the Austrian Socialist editor in question asked me the question whether John Mitchell was in my delegation, meaning, of course, the supposedly one American delegation, I answered emphatically:

"No, Sir; not in my delegation"; and gravely waving my hand towards Klein, who sat opposite me, added: "Not in MY delegation; but he may be in the delegation of that gentleman."

Klein threw up his hands and hastened to put in: "Not in mine, either!"

"It is about time, high time you dropped him," I retorted.

The Austrian Socialist editor in question looked perplexed. To this hour he may not have recovered from his astonishment (Ueberraschung).

* * *

Another Scandinavian delegate whom I had the pleasure of meeting was Olav Kringen, the delegate from Norway, who attended the convention with his wife. Oddly enough, one should say, Kringen, as well as the Norwegian delegate to Zurich, eleven years ago, had been in America, Minnesota. At Amsterdam, outside of the representatives from America and Great Britain on the Committee on International Political Attitude, Kringen was one of the two who addressed the Committee in English. The other was Katayama, of Japan.

* * *

Among the droll incidents at the Congress, one that was not merely droll but suggestive withal, was an incident to which my fellow delegate Poehland nudged my attention.

It was late on the Thursday afternoon session of the Congress. The Committee on International Political Attitude had closed its labors. The report to the Congress was to be submitted on the following morning. The report was to recommend the adoption of the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution as presented by the Socialist party of France. With Poehland opposite me, temporarily occupying the seat of Klein, I was in my seat busy writing my preliminary report in time for the American mail. Presently I felt the paper, on which I was writing, gently pushed. Looking up I saw Poehland with a grin from ear to ear, nodding to me to look down our table. The spectacle to which he called my attention fully deserved his grin.

A yard or so below from where we two were sitting at the head of the American table, stood Herman Schlüter, of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation and Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, of Chicago—both of them members of the delegation of the "Socialist," or "Social Democratic" party. They stood on opposite sides of the table, and were engaged in a heated altercation. The lady looked composed, benign, firm and dignified; Schlüter looked red, heated, embarrassed and sheepish. What was it all about?

The resolution, as adopted by the Committee on International Political Attitude, was, as I have stated before, the resolution presented by the Socialist party of France, and this resolution followed closely that adopted at the Dresden national convention of the German Social Democracy. The Dresden Resolution "condemned" Jauresism. The resolution presented by the Socialist Party of France retained the word "condemn." The supporters of the Adler-Vandervelde Resolution, having failed in the Committee, were now going about agitating in its behalf for the tussle the next day; and the point upon which they now centered their opposition to the resolution that prevailed in the Committee was the word "condemn." By attacking that word they expected to bring about the defeat of the proposed Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution and the triumph of its Adler-Vandervelde substitute. Mrs. Brown was captured. She objected to "condemning"; she was not there to "condemn"; she did not believe in "condemning"; to "condemn" was "un-Socialistic"; etc., etc. Schlüter, on the contrary, favored "condemning." He argued that, if you disapprove a thing, you "condemn" it; with a silly facial expression he tried to combat the notion that to "condemn" was harshly "un-Socialistic"; etc., etc.

Theoretically, Schlüter was right; theoretically, Mrs. Brown was wrong. And, yet, the lady's poise and manners were those of conscious truth, while Schlüter's poise and manners were those of conscious falseness. What was it that imparted on the picture presented by the two disputants the aspect of sincerity to wrong, and of insincerity to right? That was the rub! Mrs. Brown, wrong though her posture was, was consistent with the premises from which she and her party had started and along which she and Schlüter finally landed in the same camp; whereas Schlüter, right though his posture was, knew he was inconsistent with the premises from which he started, and to the tune of which he finally coalesced with Mrs. Brown. When the Schlüters set up the yell of "S. L. P. harshness!" they knew the falseness of the slogan. They knew full well that theirs was but a manoeuvre of false pretence intended to avail themselves of Utopianism with the hope to down the S. L. P. which they had not been able to corrupt, and which CONDEMNED their practices. Mrs. Brown was but clinging to a principle to which she adhered from the start—hence her posture of sincerity. Schlüter was stealing a page from S. L. P. principle which he had affected to oppose—hence the sheepishness of his posture and looks, especially when he noticed the S. L. P. delegates enjoying his plight.

* * *

As I stated before, there was another occasion during the Congress when Klein's character showed to advantage. It was in the matter of the Immigration Resolution.

There was a proposition signed by Van Koll, of the Holland delegation, restricting the immigration of "inferior races." The Committee on Emigration and Immigration elaborated the matter, and finally a proposition was formally introduced bearing six signatures, those of H. Schlüter, Morris Hillquit, and A. Lee—all members of Klein's "Socialist," or "Social Democratic" party delegation—among the lot. This proposition retained the clause "inferior," or "backward" races and sought to explain it by placing in parentheses the words "such as Chinese, Negroes, ETC."

Such a posture was perfectly in keeping with the working class-sundering, guild-spirit-breathing A. F. of L., which dominates the eastern wing of the party that furnished three out of the six signatures to the proposition, all the three signatures being from the East, from New York, at that, and two of the three, employes of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation. How much in keeping with the anti-Socialist Gompers A. F. of L. the proposition was may be judged from the language of the "Labor" Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, in his salutatory address to the annual convention of the A. F. of L. that was opened in San Francisco on the 15th of this month (November, 1904). He included the Japanese (!!) among the races to be proscribed; and his recommendation was adopted by the convention. The "ETC" in the proposition presented at Amsterdam begins to be elucidated. Moreover, how wholly in keeping with the spirit of the Eastern wing of the said "Socialist," or "Social Democratic" party, the proposition was, is a fact that stood conspicuously advertised in the late Presidential campaign. On the bill-boards of the city Troy, N. Y., there were posted during the recent Presidential campaign huge posters on behalf of the Social Democratic party. In the center of the posters were the pictures of Debs and Hanford; between them appeared the motto from the Communist Manifesto: "WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE!"; and above it all, in commentary of the party's interpretation of the great Socialist motto, there was an exordium to the workers enumerating, among the atrocities of the capitalists, that "THEY WANT UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION"—evidently ranking the party on the side of restricted immigration, and seeking support from such an anti-Socialist sentiment.

The proposition being put in print and circulated in the Congress, the canvassing commenced. The bulk of that day I was elsewhere engaged and did not appear in my seat. Imagining he could take advantage of that and secure both the American votes for his A. F. of L. guildish resolution, Schlüter approached my fellow delegate, Poehland, and sought to rope him in. Of course he failed egregiously, and found out that the S. L. P. consists not of one man but of a solid body of Socialists. Poehland repudiated Schlüter's request for support: repudiated it with scorn. Of course: Where is the line that separates "inferior" from "superior" races? What serious man, if he is a Socialist, what Socialist if he is a serious man, would indulge in "etc." in such important matters? To the native American proletariat, the Irish was made to appear an "inferior" race; to the Irish, the German; to the German, the Italian; to the Italian—and so down the line through the Swedes, the Poles, the Jews, the Armenians, the Japanese, to the end of the gamut. Socialism knows not such insulting, iniquitous distinctions as "inferior," and "superior" races among the proletariat. It is for capitalism to fan the fires of such sentiments in its scheme to keep the proletariat divided.

When the proposition came up for debate, be it said to the credit of Klein that, ungullied by the insidious wording of the resolution to conceal its nefarious purpose and entrap acceptance, he repudiated the work of his colleagues. With flashing, inspired eyes, the young man declared he "would feel ashamed, as an American citizen, to vote for such a resolution!"

Upon the howl raised in the Congress the proposition was withdrawn.

* * *

There is just one more miscellany that I shall here report.

The Congress adopted a proposition that goes by the name of "Unity Resolution." The same empowers the International Bureau to offer its good offices to all nationalities in which the Socialist Movement may be divided to the end of unifying it, in order that the bourgeois parties of each nation be confronted with but one Socialist party. The proposition was submitted to the Congress by the Committee on International Political Attitude, which adopted it unanimously at the end of the session.

Immediately upon the adoption of this Resolution, Vaillant announced that the Socialist Party of France, standing upon the Dresden-Amsterdam resolution just previously adopted, stood ready to unify with all French Socialists who likewise would plant themselves upon the principles therein enunciated. Towards the end of Vaillant's speech I also announced myself to the chairman for the floor. By that time the Committee was fast breaking up. The large lobby sat in among the members of the Committee. A member of the French delegation, who happened at the moment to be seated near me, seeing I had announced myself to speak, suggested that I repeat exactly what Vaillant had said. I answered him I would, in the main, only "with an American variation." In the hubbub that followed, the subject of the Unity Resolution was brushed aside, and I had no chance to speak on it. I shall here say what I meant to say, but had no chance:

"Mr. Chairman: As a delegate from a country in which there are two parties, both of them represented on this Committee, as you know, I wish to endorse in the name of my Party, the Socialist Labor Party of America, what Comrade Vaillant has said, and to add this: One of the lullabies, a favorite one, that heralded the advent of the second party in America was that 'Germany once had two Socialist parties. France has several, why should America have only one?' The second party was thus ushered into being in imitation of Europe. Now that Europe decides there should be but one Socialist party in each country, I trust the second party may be as ready to follow the European lead in the matter of unity as it was to follow European example, as it imagined, in the matter of disunity."

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A meeting of the State Committee was held on November 10, with Comrade Erwin chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications:—From Harrisburg, acknowledging receipt of nomination papers. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, receipts for the following: Charter fees of Section Lackawanna Co., Section Wilkinsburg, forty-three dues stamps, for 100 dues stamps, for one-half on list per Larsen, of Altoona, for one-half on list per Mullen, of Shelly, for one-third on list 379. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, explaining that in the matter of giving stamps on credit to newly organized sections the Party required payment of the first month's dues as a sign of good faith on the part of those organizing and then a quota of stamps on credit was sent. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, saying that Jager would submit report of his tour through the State. From Erie, sending for dues stamps and reporting having paid Corregan a sum on campaign list, also reporting on local conditions. From Butler, reporting work done for the Party, distributing leaflets and pledging to Press Security League. From Scranton, reporting holding three to four meetings weekly, also reporting that Dreker had recently applied for membership and was admitted by majority vote despite protest. From Shelly, sending dues and money for campaign subscription list. From Wilkinsburg, inquiring when price of dues stamps to sections had been raised to fifteen cents. The State secretary reported having replied that at the convention of 1901 said price had been set. From North Wales, sending money for dues, assessment stamp, and contribution to Campaign Fund. The State secretary reported having filed preemption papers at Harrisburg.

The State Committee hereby calls the attention of the sections and members-at-large of this State that all accounts on N. A. F. lists must be settled and all lists and moneys collected thereon to be returned to the State secretary without delay. That fund is now closed and all accounts must be straightened out. Comrades are also urged to settle up for their international assessment stamp and return the money to the State secretary.

The receipts were $60.71; the expenses, $41.10.

Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1904.)

Previously acknowledged	$9,339.71
J. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.	.50
A. Netrech, St. Louis, Mo.	.50
J. Schiedler, St. Louis, Mo. ...	.50
H. McNealey, St. Louis, Mo. .	.25
A. Schwagermann, Yonkers, N. Y.	5.00
W. Breithack, Yonkers, N. Y...	5.00
Section Allentown, Pa.	10.00
S. Winauer, City	3.00
P. Walsh, City	1.00
Sympathizer, City	.25
S. Porter, San Francisco, Cal. .	2.00
T. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky....	2.00
Section Rockville, Conn., Proceeds from picnic	30.00
P. Walsh, City	1.00
G. Potter, Utica, N. Y.	1.00
A. Scusa, Rochester, N. Y.	.50
J. B. Ferguson, Toulumne, Cal., (loan certificate)	15.00
L. Nelson, St. Paul, Minn., (loan certificate)	5.00
Total	$9,422.21

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

THE FAMILY

What It Is Under Capitalism—Woman's Position.

[From the Edinburgh, Scotland, "Socialist", Official Organ of the S. L. P. of Great Britain.]

Some opponents of Socialism, having exhausted all their argument, fall back upon the theory that the Socialist Republic would mean the destruction of family life.

As a matter of fact it is under this capitalist system that all the close ties and relationships are torn asunder in the struggle for profits by the master-class on the one hand, and the struggle for a bare existence by the working class on the other.

Capitalism destroys the instinct of motherhood. A striking illustration of this is to be found in an article in the Capitalist Press of September 24, 1904, relating to the infant heir born to the throne of Italy. An extract from this article reads as follows:

"Dr. Querico has, after infinite trouble, chosen a foster-mother for the little prince. She is the very healthy, 24-year old wife of a forester, and she has given a written promise that she will have no intercourse with her family during two years, and has entered the castle to live.

"The rate of pay has been fixed at $125 a month during the two years, with a pension of $5 a week for life when her task ceases."

Here you have a clear case of a woman selling her child's birthright, and sacrificing own maternity, in order that herself and family might not live in poverty, with—when they have no longer the power to work—the dread spectre of the workhouse looming in the future.

Another thing noticeable in this extract is the amount of trouble the doctor had to find a healthy woman, which points to the fact that, as it would necessarily have to be a woman of the propertiless class who would undertake such a task, in order to obtain the means of life for her family, yet such a one could not be found among the factory workers of the cities; but had to be taken from the agricultural section of the community.

The increasing ill-health and lack of stamina among women of the working class is only too obvious to those who live in the manufacturing centers.

And now the capitalists have found that not only are women more submissive than men, but they will take lower wages; and therefore women are employed before men, and we have them competing with husbands, brothers, etc., and so putting more unemployed on the labor market.

Unhealthy, consumptive women are getting the rule instead of the exception. How can it be helped, when everywhere you have them working in bad unhealthy conditions, as, for instance, the workers in rubber and tobacco factories, operatives in cotton and woolen mills, the chain-makers at Cradley Heath, the lead workers in the potteries, and the various other factories where women work in our overcrowded cities. How can we expect a healthy race, complete in all their faculties, to be born from such a class, for these women are known to work in the factories up to almost the moment of the birth of their children, because of their fear of starvation or unemployment.

We find that infanticide has increased, because with the struggle getting keener every year, the parents have not the wherewithal to feed their families; if the children live, they go to school half-fed and half-clothed, then, before many crumbs of knowledge can penetrate into their half starved brains, they are dragged from the school to the factory, there to drag out the same, except, perhaps, more intensied existence of their parents before them.

The insecurity of employment makes a woman think twice before linking her life with that of the man of her choice, and even if she risks it, the thought is still the skeleton in the cupboard, and renders her life into one perpetual worry.

Women of the working class, we appeal to you to join hands with the workingmen, with whom you share your degradation and misery, and band with them into a party of your class to work for the Socialist Republic, when all shall receive the fruits of their labor. Unless you do this will not Russell Lowell be justified in asking:

Women who shall one day bear
Sons to breathe New England air,
If ye hear without a blush,
Deeds to make the wild blood rush
Like red lava through your veins,
For your sisters now in chains.
Answer! Are you fit to be
Mothers of the brave and free?

See to it, women of the working class, that in the near future you take your place in the working class parties of the world, and fight shoulder to shoulder for the freedom of your class from its present enslaved condition.

Grace H. Browning.

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PRESENTS

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This historical story by the eminent French writer is one of the majestic series that cover the leading and successive episodes of the history of the human race. A capitalist paper, reviewing it says in part: "The gibbets and racks and grilling irons, the cruelties of feudalism at its worst, the hypocrasies of the Church at its worst also, rendered in Eugene Sue's most lurid colors, suffers no toning down in Mr. De Leon's version."—Price $ .75

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By Karl Marx, with the elaborate introduction of Frederick Engels. It contains the First and Second manifestos of the International Workingman's Association, the Civil War in France and the Anti-Plebiscite Manifesto. Near his close of the Civil War in France, turning from history to forecast the future, Marx says:

"After Whit-Sunday, 1871, there can be neither peace nor truce possible between the Workingmen of France and the appropriators of their produce. The iron hand of a mercenary soldiery may keep for a time both classes tied down in common oppression. But the battle must break out in ever growing dimensions, and there can be no doubt as to who will be the victor in the end—the appropriating few, or the immense working majority. And the French working class is only the vanguard of the modern proletariat." —Price $. 50

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In this volume are presented two of the earlier writings of Karl Marx, with a special "Introduction" to each by Frederick Engels. The first is Wage-Labor and Capital, of which this is the only complete English edition. The second is Free Trade. In reading each of these, one is struck with the complete mastery of the subject which characterized Marx and enabled him to make the seemingly inconsistent facts so common and familiar that one forgets that he never understood them, and present their meaning so clearly that one is impelled to follow the book to the end as a revelation.—Price $. 50

There is a superabundance of literature. We are appalled the very vastness of it. So much is presented that the question cannot arise: "Is there something that is not brought?" But if we reflect a moment we shall realize that this literature, notwithstanding the profusion of it, is only partial, only the voice of the dominant class. The entire remaining field of literature has been smothered. The momentous times where the subjected have played their role have been consigned to oblivion. How few are they among us who even know there was a "Paris Commune", or a Lissagaray! The French government forbade the publication of the "Histoire de La Commune", from which the above was translated. During the empire of Napoleon III. it likewise forbade the circulation of Eugene Sue's work of which "The Pilgrim's Shell" is a leading story; and the translation of it into English was hampered by the English censor, on trifling and unfounded objections. And Marx, the great production his giant mind gave to society would have died with his clay but for the revolutionary working class.

Our opponents are active and persevering. We should be even more assiduous in pressing this literature out to the people.

The above books eloquently tell the story, defend the cause, and voice the aspirations of our class. They are absorbingly interesting, and quite appropriate for Christmas gifts. They deserve the broader field made possible by every one doing his part in placing them before the public.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the N. E. C. was held on Monday, November 28, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent without excuse, J. Hammer, J. Donohue and E. C. Schmidt. T. Walsh was elected Recording Secretary, pro tem. The financial report showed receipts $431.60; expenditures, $306.43.

On Friday evening, November 25, a committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation appeared and reported as to the changes that had of late taken place in that organization, culminating in the recent convention at which the organization had placed itself squarely on the side of the Socialist Labor Party and against Kangarooism. The committee further reported that Hungarian Party branches had been formed in several places and had been attached to the Party sections as in New York, San Francisco, Passaic, Braddock; also that it was the desire of the federation to inaugurate an energetic propaganda for their paper which paper they desired to place under the absolute control of the S. L. P. They were advised to prepare an inventory of the property and transfer the same to the N. E. C. under a bill of sale. The committee desired that the N. E. C. place an ad for the paper in the People, the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Der Arbeiter and Arbetaren, for the purpose of inducing readers of these papers to send to the Hungarian paper names and addresses of Hungarians to whom sample copies could be sent and who could otherwise be connected with. They were advised to prepare in addition occasional reading notices for publication, wherein to report the progress made and offer suggestions to readers how best to aid them in spreading the Hungarian paper.

This matter was again taken up at the Monday meeting, in connection with a letter from the Secretary of the Federation, reporting, officially the change of name by the convention to "Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation," that the organization had placed itself under the supervision of the Socialist Labor Party and would organize on the lines of the Swedish Socialist Labor Federation. The letter also stated that if the N. E. C. had a better form of organization to propose, the federation would be pleased to be informed.

It was decided to comply with the request of the committee relative to advertising the Hungarian paper in the Party organs and to extend what aid we can in helping to spread the paper. In regard to the form of organization, that of the Swedish Federation, having previously been approved by the N. E. C., was considered satisfactory.

Other Communications:—From Butte, Mont., reporting partial returns of the vote and promising to send complete vote as soon as it can be ascertained; also that the section is in good shape and has admitted several new members since the visit of Comrade Corregan. From Pittsfield, Mass., sending money for Campaign Fund and reporting that the section is doing quite well. From N. J. S. E. C., asking whether Article V, Section 9, of the new constitution, forbidding that a member of the new National Executive Committee shall at the same time be a member of a State Executive Committee, etc., had been carried. Resolved to inform them that every section of the proposed constitution had been carried with the sole exception of Article XI, Section 7b. That, therefore, if a State elects as its representative a member of its S. E. C., such member must cease to be connected with the S. E. C. when taking office as a national committeeman. From California S. E. C., relative to general Party matters in that State, the tour of Bohn, etc. From Fulton, Ky., inquiring about membership at large, several men in that county having expressed a desire to join. Information had been given and the matter had been called to the attention of the Kentucky S. E. C. From Colorado S. E. C., inquiring about the matter of formulating State by-laws in keeping with the new constitution. Answered to the effect that the new constitution contains the same provisions relative to State organizations than did the old constitution and that each State can frame its own by-laws, subject to the approval of the N. E. C. From Cleveland, Ohio, about information relative to German literature. Letter to be referred to manager of Labor News Company for specific information on several points and action deferred. From Section San Francisco, Cal., reporting the formation of a Hungarian branch and inquiring about form of organization of the General Committee that must now be formed. From Virginia S. E. C., reporting election of Alex. B. McCulloch as secretary of the committee in place of H. A. Muller. From Illinois S. E. C., stating that the committee accepts three weeks as the time for Bohn tour in that State and that itinerary will be sent soon. Comrade Bohn winds up in the State of Indiana on December 10th and 11th, therefore, conclude his tour in Illinois on December 31st. The secretary reported to have written to Comrade Bohn, urging that he send, for publication in the Party press, weekly letters from the field. From Section New Haven, Conn., reporting the election of Joseph Marek as organizer; also that the section is ready for active work. From Indiana S. E. C., giving itinerary of the Bohn tour in that State. From M. T. Berry, Lynn, Mass., urging co-operation of N. E. C. and G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. to place an organizer in the field in Massachusetts. The secretary was instructed to connect with the G. E. B. and also with the State committees of Connecticut and Rhode Island with a view of bringing about joint action with the Massachusetts S. E. C. in regard to this matter. From Section Monroe County (Rochester), N. Y., reporting falling off of their vote and outlining the work that will be done by the section during the winter in the way of distributing literature.

The general tenor of the communications received is to the effect that, whether the vote has gone up or down, the sections are ready for active work and hopeful as to the opportunities for propaganda.

Belated reports of the general vote on the constitution were received from members at large in Michigan and Section New Haven, Conn., running generally in favor of the question submitted, but all against Article XI, Section 7b.

Timothy Walsh,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

GENERAL VOTE

Result of General Vote on Article II, Section 7b.

Sections.	For.	Against.
At large, Huntington, Ark.	1	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	19	2
San Francisco, Cal.	1	14
At large in California	11	4
Denver, Colo.	—	4
Mesa County, Colo.	1	12
Pueblo, Colo.	—	10
Bridgeport, Conn.	—	12
Hartford, Conn.	—	10
At large in Connecticut	1	4
Belleville, Ill.	—	7
Chicago, Ill.	4	8
Duquoin, Ill.	4	—
East St. Louis, Ill.	2	1
Madison County, Ill.	10	—
Peoria, Ill.	8	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	11	1
Marion, Ind.	5	1
At large in Indiana	6	—
Louisville, Ky.	13	6
Boston, Mass.	—	18
Cambridge, Mass.	2	1
Everett, Mass.	—	4
Fall River, Mass.	5	—
Lawrence, Mass.	2	4
Lowell, Mass.	2	1
Lynn, Mass.	8	—
New Bedford, Mass.	5	—
Salem, Mass.	5	—
Worcester, Mass.	7	—
Detroit, Mich.	16	2
Duluth, Minn.	1	6
Henning, Minn.	6	—
Minneapolis, Minn.	15	—
Red Wing, Minn.	1	—
At large in Minnesota	4	1
Kansas City, Mo.	—	7
At large in Montana	1	—
Lincoln, Neb.	5	—
Essex County, N. J.	18	—
North Hudson, N. J.	1	5
Passaic County, N. J.	2	12
South Hudson, N. J.	7	—
Albany, N. Y.	6	—
Erie County, N. Y.	—	16
Monroe County, N. Y.	10	3
New York, N. Y.	85	166
New York, Scand., N. Y.	2	8
Onondaga County, N. Y.	6	3
Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	2	7
Richmond Co., N. Y.	—	6
Schenectady, N. Y.	—	8
Westchester Co., N. Y.	10	9
At large in New York	—	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	5	7
Cleveland, Ohio	2	26
Columbus, Ohio	7	—
Hamilton, Ohio	3	7
At large in Ohio	1	1
Braddock, Pa.	5	2
Erie, Pa.	6	—
Lackawanna Co., Pa.	10	—
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1	7
Providence, R. I.	1	9
San Antonio, Tex.	—	12
At large in Texas	2	—
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	5
Newport News, Va.	—	12
Richmond, Va.	—	11
Roanoke, Va.	5	—
Seattle, Wash.	11	—
Tacoma, Wash.	9	2
At large in Washington	3	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	—	19
Superior, Wis.	1	6
Totals	352	514

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting at headquarters, Daily People Building, November 26. Ferguson, chairman. All present except Wegener. Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Communications: From Section Rensselaer County, desiring to know what is the present status of the Boland-Devane and Boland-Passonno cases, decided on appeal by Boland, by this committee, and requesting information thereon for future guidance. The secretary was instructed to notify the section that, inasmuch as both cases had, on Boland's appeal, been dismissed on the ground of irregularity, and Boland, accordingly, ordered reinstated, there is, figuratively speaking, nothing before the house, i. e., no cases to try. Consequently, again using figurative language, a new motion must be made, i. e., new charges must be brought in accordance with the new constitution, if further trials of the cases are contemplated. From Watervliet, surrendering section charter, stating that members would amalgamate with Sections Albany and Rennselear, and active work for the party press would be undertaken in conjunction with Comrade Joseph Malloney, now of Troy.

Committee on Organization of German movement reported that Section New York had instructed Organizer Abelson to call a meeting to discuss ways and means of advancing the idea. Report accepted as one of progress.

The national agitation tour of Comrade Frank Bohn was then considered. Recognizing its importance, the committee voted to donate $25 toward the fund started for its support, and to urge members and sympathizers to contribute.

The secretary was instructed to issue a call for nominations for seven members of the incoming S. E. C. and one member of the new N. E. C.

A discussion on the address to members and sympathizers followed. Laid over until committee definitely reports.

J. EBERT, Secretary N. Y. S. E. C.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

Special meeting of the General Executive Board, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, was held Sunday, November 20, at the residence of Comrade French, 397 Willis avenue. Meeting called to order at 3 p. m.. August Gilhaus was elected chairman. Present: Barthel, Kinneally, French, Gilhaus and Crawford. Absent: Olson and Aiazzone, excused.

General secretary explained the object of the meeting to receive the report of special organizer, French, on his tour through Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and also to take action on a request made by D. A. 49 on work of agitation.

Comrade French was then given the floor and made a complete report on the work done in both States and presented a proposition of the general committee of Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party whereby that body offers to co-operate with the General Executive Board in jointly placing an organizer in the field in that State and seeks the co-operation of the Scandinavian clubs in carrying out the plan.

The report was received and thoroughly discussed and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the plan proposed by the Massachusetts State Committee, and that we call upon the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., the Socialist clubs of the Scandinavian Federation, and the districts and locals attached to the S. T. & L. A. to endorse the plan and to assist it financially, so that a joint organizer may be put in the field to do active work for organization, which will redound to the benefit of all concerned.

The general secretary presented the request of D. A. 49 to issue a call for a general meeting of members of the S. T. & L. A. and sympathizers of D. A.'s 4 and 49, the same to be held under the auspices of the G. E. B. in New York city, where the necessity and work of organization and agitation will be taken up and discussed.

Resolved, That the Board grant the request and issue a call.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to make all arrangements for this meeting to be held Friday evening, December 2.

Meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
General Secretary.

DISTRICT ALLIANCE 49, N. Y.

Regular meeting of D. 49, S. T. & L. A., held at 2-6 New Reade street on Thursday, November 17. P. Jacobson, of L. A. 42, Yonkers, elected chairman; S. Moskowitz, secretary pro tem. Ivo Baldelli was seated as delegate from L. A. 252, of Brooklyn, in place of Martin, withdrawn for non-attendance. Charles Steier was seated as delegate from Ladies' Garment Workers, L. A. 412, Manhattan. All officers present except recording secretary.

Organizer Moskowitz reported having received a request from some waiters to arrange a meeting for the purpose of building up a Waiters' Alliance. Organizer also reported on the hopeful outlook as he found it and spoke of proposed plans to carry on systematic agitation during the winter under the auspices of the different Local Alliances in various parts of the city. Reports were made by delegates present from Locals 42, 412, 252, 257 and 140. Delegates of 170 and 141 were absent.

On discussion of the matter of carrying out a plan of systematic agitation during the winter, it was voted to request the General Executive Board to call a general mass meeting of all Alliance members and sympathizers in Greater New York and vicinity, to discuss the present situation on the economic field, lay the proposed plans before the meeting, seek suggestions for their improvement and ask for general co-operation in carrying them out.

The need of a recording secretary in a position to regularly attend meetings being apparent, Fred Loehr, of L. A. 252, was elected district recording secretary for the remainder of the term.

Secretary.

S. T. & L. A. PRINCIPLES

Will be discussed by Daniel De Leon, J. J. Kinneally, A. Gillhaus, C. H. Chase, S. Moskowitz, S. J. French, A. Olson, J. T. Vaughan and others who will speak at a grand mass meeting of all members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance affiliated with D. A. 49, New York and D. A. 4, New Jersey, and all S. L. P. members and sympathizers who desire to get a better understanding of the S. T. & L. A. principles and policy, which will be held at McKinley Hall, 74 East Fourth street, Manhattan, on Friday, December 2, at 8 o'clock sharp. The aims and objects of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be set forth and the proposition of D. A. 49 in relation to agitation work will also be brought up for discussion.

Every reader of the People who can should strive to get to McKinley Hall on Friday night and take part in this meeting. All should also invite acquaintances who are not posted, in order to give them a chance to learn something of the S. T. & L. A., its principles and the absolute necessity of adhering to and propagating them if the program of working class emancipation is to be correctly carried out.

By order General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.
J. J. Kinneally, General Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY, ATTENTION.

A general meeting of the Socialist Labor Party of Kings County, New York, is hereby called to take place on Sunday, December 11, at 8 p. m., at Socialist Labor Club, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn. All members and sympathizers who recognize the importance of the Socialist Labor Party and its principles, must make it a point to attend. Be men and do your duty.

By order of Kings County Committee, S. L. P. E. F. Wegener,

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received during week ending with November 26, the following:

Massachusetts S. E. C., 1|2 on list 183, Pittsfield	$ 4.75
Massachusetts S. E. C., a|c lists	6.25
Nathan Sigy, New York City	1.00
N. Y. S. E. C., 1|2 on Rochester lists	.53
Total	$ 12.23

Note:—Repeated calls for the speedy return of the campaign lists have thus far met with meagre results, many of the bodies having received lists returning but a small portion of what they got. Steps must be taken at once by both sections and State committees to call in all outstanding lists. Members at large who received lists are urged to return the same without delay.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair held at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of the Daily People.

E. G. Morin, Duluth, Minn., fine linen tray cloth; J. C. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y., cloth bound book, 21 perfume packets, 2 burnt wood ornaments, 5 brooches; Section Lawrence, Mass., elegant fancy table cloth; Max Poehland, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 harmonicas, 6 memorandum note books, box of drawing instruments, compass, 2 blotting pads, 4 plush covered autograph books, 8 plain autograph books, and pocket book; Miss Katz, 2 water bottles, ash receiver, oat meal set, Mrs. Newman, glass plate, cake plate, salt cellar, stein, vase glass dish, cup and saucer; Miss Sarah Baral, 2 vases, bread knife and fork, napkin ring; Miss Silberstein, 2 ornaments; Miss A. Greenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., burnt wood stein, salad set, bulgarian embroidered centre piece, renaisance doylie, views of New York; Mrs. Frank Pearson, handsome french doll; Charles Rhode, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 lead pencils, 3 pen holders, checker set, writing pad, package playing cards, 2 boxes of writing paper and envelopes, 6 cigar holders, snuff box, 2 memorandum note books, cash donation of one dollar; Paul Orange, City, miscellaneous articles; D. Rudnick, City, silver pickle jar; S. Thompson, 125th street and 5th avenue, city, cash donation $5. H. Hoecker, city, beautiful ladies fan; L. Klinger, city, 2 fine ladies silk belts; William Schmidt, city, burnt wood pipe-holder, cup and saucer, glass celery dish, pepper and salt set, 2 toys, box of writing paper, sugar bowl, vase.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

this document; it had come from the business office; but as he was the editor he would stand for anything that came from the Social Democratic Herald, EVEN THAT. There was something in that EVEN THAT that forshadowed what was to come. After Maloney had finished the demands for the previous question were imperative and it was carried that it should be put. It was not until that minute that we learned to fully appreciate Samuel Gompers' character. After the debate was closed, but before the motion was put on the resolution, he stepped to the front with a smiling and most satisfied countenance and said: "And I have not even had a chance to say a word." Someone moved that he be given a chance. I wish I could even partially describe Gompers' change of face. It was no longer "pleased baby", it was "injured lady". Imagine the rest. No, no, he would not close the debate, but after the vote was taken on the question he would ask the indulgence of the audience to answer charges against him and Mitchell. And Mitchell rose and said:

"I do not want to discuss the resolution or the question before the convention, but I shall ask Mr. Berger before adjournment to prove the statements he has made. He said he would stand for anything printed in the Social Democratic Herald and for that circular. HE WILL HAVE TO PROVE THAT I AM A TRAITOR OR HE WILL HAVE TO STAND CONVICTED BEFORE THIS CONVENTION AS A LIAR."

The recommendation of the committee was then adopted. Four persons recorded their votes as against any Socialist proposition. All the rest was a thunderous "Aye". The "borers" were not even given a chance to be counted.

Gompers then spoke at length. He said that he was sorry he did not have a chance to speak on the merits of the question, for then he should have said—and then he went on to tell what he should have said. Mitchell also spoke and then all held their breaths to hear Berger STAND BY EVEN THAT and prove Gompers and Mitchell fakirs. The whole figure of Berger was that of humilation, of the whipped dog, when he went up to speak.

Ye who think not only that there is no difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party, alias "Socialist" party, but also that there is no difference between the S. L. P. man and the "Socialist", just listen and learn. Berger said:

"I never was more sorry in my life to have a cold that prevents my speaking at length. Of course I had no knowledge of this squib; it was issued by the business office and I have no more to do with the business office than any other editor who has a department of his own. But being the editor of a paper I assume the responsibility for the entire paper, and if any wrong has been done I AM SUBJECT TO YOUR CENSURE, of course.

"I cannot see anything so wrong in that squib if you look at it in the right light.

"There is no statement in the leaflet. It does not say THEY ARE TRAITORS. It is a question, Are they traitors? and it is quoted and reported from the Boston Herald that they took part in the dinner at a club where the waiters were supposed to be non-union, a club that was supposed to be non-union and under the ban of organized labor. The statement was made that they dined with President Eliot, a well known enemy of labor. Now I ask you gentlemen in all fairness will you take away from the labor press the liberty of free expression of opinion? I don't see that this, coming from the business office as it does, is a very good proposition. I don't see what business the business office had to issue such a squib, but as a fair proposition you cannot hold the editors responsible, although I STAND SUBJECT TO YOUR CENSURE IF YOU DO SO. The squib merely asks if the gentlemen are traitors, but I shall not hide behind that. Of course we do not agree with the policy of Gompers and Mitchell, and we take every opportunity to fight their policy, and I suppose this is one of them. I am not going to hide behind small things. When you had a strike, Mr. Mitchell, no one gave you better support than the Socialists and their papers."

Vice-President Mitchell—"We will be glad to return it all to you if you will send in an application for it."

Berger—"We have always supported you, Mr. Mitchell, it is only lately you have been attacked."

The meeting adjourned amidst the jeers and satisfied laughter of the pure and simplers. Berger was still the whipped dog; Brown looked "knocked down"—from the high trapeze; Barnes' face was twisting with anger and humiliation and poor "Mamie" Hays blushed like a genuine "sweet 16".

A "Socialist" victory!!!!!

Olive M. Johnson.

SECTION WORCESTER.

Section Worcester, Mass., meets at headquarters, 540 Main street, Room 25, the first Sunday of every month.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

The week ending Saturday, November 26th, shows a record of 171 subscriptions. We are at that stage of development in the Socialist movement when our campaign should be an all-the-year-around campaign. The mere fact that one election is over should not lessen our activity any. The work which is carried on up to election day should only be dropped then to take up another kind after election. After the campaign of street meetings is over, we should begin a campaign to increase the number of readers for our press. We could mention quite a number of comrades and organizations who are thoroughly imbued with this idea. If all of us would go to work and take advantage of the ever growing sentiment in favor of Socialism, more subscriptions could be secured for the Weekly People than were secured this last week.

Comrade Charles Zolot, of Peekskill, N. Y., sends in a list of thirteen ;G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill., 8; 34th A. D., New York, 8; Harry Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; Donald L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va., 6; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., 5; Frank Bohn, Louisville, Ky., 5. Total 171.

The bundle order idea is taking ahold, slow but sure.

Comrade McFall, of Kansas City, orders a bundle of ten for three months and Comrade Dowler, of Finlay, Tex., a bundle of five for six months. Section Cincinnati orders 25 copies a week and Section Boston increases its order 25 copies.

Following are the bundle rates:

5 copies 3 months	$ .65
5 copies 6 month	1.30
5 copies 1 year	2.50
10 copies 3 months	1.30
10 copies 6 months	2.50
10 copies 1 year	5.00
25 copies 3 months	3.25
25 copies 6 months	6.25

Order a bundle now, pass them around, and then secure subscriptions. Up with the Party Press

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Now for the week before Christmas. Christmas presents are what the people want now. Every sympathizer can use the opportunity to get one revolutionary book into the hands of some interested friend. Let each one do this.

For this week there were many orders for literature.

San Francisco, Cal., took five Morgan's "Ancient Society." East St. Louis, Ill., took 130 five cent pamphlets, five "Two Pages from Roman History," and some of the buzz-saw series. The Italian organization of Allegheny Co., Pa., ordered one dozen solid gold emblems. All the rest of the orders from various quarters were for small quantities. Several were for "The Pilgrim's Shell," and "Woman Under Socialism."

Every section should now extend the sale of the cloth-bound books to the greatest possible extent. Make this work of the next three weeks, and do a good job of it.

THE PARTY PRESS—A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

We all know that the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has unanimously decided to continue the issuance of the Daily People. We think that every comrade throughout the country recognizes the necessity for this continuation, not only because the discontinuation would mean an enormous loss of previous expended energy and money, but more so because we need the Daily People. We must also constantly keep in mind that the Daily People is not owned and controlled by a private corporation, which eventually could turn it against the party membership. It must therefore be plain to every party member that it is his duty as well as it is the duty of all the others who sympathize with our objects, to assist in carrying the burden that arises or may arise from its publication.

The irregularity of income from subs and contributions, has hitherto been a source of extreme worry to our Party officials and the management of our Party publications. Therefore it is high time that every Party member recognizes the necessity that at least the regular deficiency should be regularly met by the rank and file in one way or another, either by a corresponding number of subscriptions or by contributions. In view of all this, Section Monroe County makes the following proposition for an amendment to the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party:

"The N. E. C. shall issue every three months a statement to every section, showing what the number of circulation of the Daily and Weekly People is in their respective territory and what it should be, according to the size of the section, in order to make the Daily People self-sustaining, urging that they should try, by all means, to make up the deficiency during the next three months, either in actual increase of subscriptions or by contributions."

We hope that this will be acceptable to every comrade and that it will tend towards making the income regular and stable, and we believe also that, if every member shows that he recognizes his responsibility, and acts accordingly, it will also tend to inspire success to different other undertakings of the Daily People management and the Labor News Company. The sections that will second the above proposition, should send their decision either to the National Secretary, or to the undersigned, or to both.

John C. Vallertsen, Organizer,
72 Poplar Street.
Rochester, N. Y.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair held on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace:

C. I. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., fountain pen; Mrs. A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., pair of crochet slippers; F. Licknegter city, 2 cups and saucers, 2 fancy tea cups and panel picture; Mrs. Herschmann, Jersey City, 2 fancy dishes, glass bowl, ladies comb and 2 vases; Mrs. L. J. Barstow, Detroit, Mich., 3 fancy ornaments; N. Gerold, Jersey City, 2 dozen hand painted cups and saucers; Mrs. Blumenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 cloth bound books; Mrs. H. Friedberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 glass vases; Miss S Friedberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., two silver spoons; Mrs. Weinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3 bottles of wine; A. Scheftel, Brooklyn, N. Y., baby-carriage cover; Mrs. O Sherrano, city, 2 glass vases, one berry dish and cake plate; Mrs. M. Younge, Union Course, L. I. silk tidy; Mrs. C. L. Halfmann, Jamaica, L. I., 2 pair of crochet slippers and fine under skirt; Precht, city, 3 fine oil paintings; L. and F. Kunz, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 pieces of fancy crockery and glass ware. Mrs. J. E. Alexander, city, 2 tidies; Eleanor and Walter Mittelberg, city, one dozen Brier Pipes; Max Unger, city, half dozen large sized hand made cigars; Miss Blanche J. Burg, 4 centre pieces; Jessie Burg, two hand made collar and cuff sets; M. Burg 10 yds imported linen for ladies shirt waist suit; S. J. French, city, cut glass berry set, cake dish, kitchen clothes dryer and asbestos iron holders; H. Zimmerman, centre piece; F. Brauckman, silver spoon; H. Schmidt, Hoboken, N. J., 7 Columbia Photograph records; Miss Kaufman and Miss Trachtenberg, city, 5 ornaments and toy savings bank; A. Schwarz, city, childrens' blanket; Jules Ferrond, city, canary bird; A. Francis, city, Bird cage.

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade street, ~~New York.~~

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 850 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

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